

DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 44

6 March 1978

JAPAN

Han Nien-lung, Japanese Envoy Discuss Resuming Treaty Talks	C 1	1/A6
Fukuda: Focus on Antihegemony Clause	C 1	1/A6
Liao Appointment To Advance Treaty	C 2	1/A7
Soviets Demand Halt to Salmon Fishing in Sea of Japan	C 2	1/A7
Japanese Reject Demand	C 2	1/A7

NORTH KOREA

Denunciation of Team Spirit Exercise '78 Continues	D 1	1/A8
Foreign Ministry Spokesman's Statement	D 1	1/A8
Foreign Ministry Press Conference	D 3	1/A9
Radio Commentator	D 3	1/A9
NODONG SINMUN 4 March Editorial	D 5	1/A11
'Simulated' Offensive a 'Bluff' [NODONG SINMUN 4 Mar]	D 8	1/B1
Deployment of Phantoms 'Provocative Act'	D 9	1/B2
U.S. Ships in Korean Waters	D 9	1/B2
Weapons, Naval Exercise Scored	D 9	1/B2
KCNA: Exercise Must Be Stopped	D 10	1/B3
MINJU CHOSON Commentator's Article [4 Mar]	D 11	1/B4
NODONG SINMUN 5 March Commentary	D 12	1/B5
PYONGYANG SINMUN Commentator's Article [4 Mar]	D 14	1/B7
PYONGYANG SINMUN Editorial [5 Mar]	D 14	1/B7
NODONG CHONGNYON Commentary [4 Mar]	D 15	1/B8
Exercise Creates 'War Tension'	D 16	1/B9
Deputy Secretary Duncan's Visit to ROK Denounced	D 16	1/B9
Kim Congratulates Hua, Yeh on NPC Session, Election	D 17	1/B10
Kim Thanks Pol Pot for Recent Solidarity Message	D 18	1/B11

SOUTH KOREA

Decision on Continued Food Aid To Come 'Shortly'	E 1	1/B12
Pak Tong-chin Discusses 'Korean Question' With Waldheim	E 1	1/B12
RPT Radio Condemns ROK Call To Resume North-South Talks	E 2	1/B13
'Loud Lip Service' to Reunification	E 2	1/B13

BURMA

Further Reportage on Second People's Assembly Meeting	G 1	1/C1
Other 3 March Activities	G 1	1/C1
1978 Budget Presented	G 1	1/C1
Budget Surplus Expected	G 1	1/C1
19 Deputy Ministers Named	G 2	1/C2
Meeting Continues 4 March	G 3	1/C3

Committee Members Announced	G 3 1/C3
Rice Production Report	G 5 1/C5
Industry No 1 Report	G 5 1/C5
6 March Activities	G 6 1/C6
Ne Win Issues Message on Peasants Day	G 6 1/C6

CAMBODIA

Report on 2 March SRV Intrusion in Mondolkiri	H 1 1/C7
PRC Railways-Trade Delegation Arrives 4 March	H 1 1/C7
Mey Prang Banquet	H 1 1/C7
Yugoslav Press Delegation Arrives 4 March	H 3 1/C9
Army Defends Kampot, Territorial Waters From SRV	H 4 1/C10
Briefs: Gunny Sack Production	H 4 1/C10

LAOS

Senator Kennedy's Call for U.S. Aid Cited	I 1 1/C11
Foreign Affairs Section of Kaysone Phomvihane 2 March Report	I 1 1/C11
Joint Cabinet-SPC Session Concludes 3 March	I 4 1/C14
Briefs: Aid for Children; Youth Delegations in GDR;	I 4 1/C14
GDR Art Gifts	

THAILAND

200 Villagers Reported Kidnapped by Cambodians	J 1 1/D1
THAI RAT Report [6 Mar]	J 1 1/D1
Kriangsak Cites CPT as Responsible for Border Problems	J 1 1/D1
Kriangsak Asks To Have PRC Visit Postponed to 29 March [AFP]	J 2 1/D2
Paper Reports Cancellation of Visit by Ambassador Young	J 2 1/D2
[NATION REVIEW 4 Mar]	
Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Firyubin Expected in March	J 3 1/D3
[POST 5 Mar]	
Official Terms Mekong Committee Meeting 'Successful'	J 3 1/D3
Sunthon on Growth Prospects, Investment Policy	J 4 1/D4

VIETNAM

AFP Cites SRV Source on Sovereignty Over Spratlys	K 1 1/D5
Conclusion of PRC NPC Session, Government Appointments Reported	K 1 1/D5
NHAN DAN Commentary Scores U.S. Reliance on Neutron Bomb [6 Mar]	K 1 1/D5
POWs Score Cambodian Authorities' Crimes on Border	K 2 1/D6
AFP Reports Resumed Fighting in 3 Provinces	K 3 1/D7
VPA Officer on Cambodian Resistance, Foreign Support	K 4 1/D8
Foreign Press, Organizations Continue To Support SRV Border Stand	K 4 1/D8
GDR, Hungarian Officials	K 5 1/D9
World Youth Federation	K 6 1/D10
Pham Van Dang Concludes Visit to Sri Lanka; Communique Issued	K 6 1/D10
Received by President	K 6 1/D10
Holds Talks With President	K 6 1/D10
President Hosts Banquet	K 7 1/D11

Jayewardene Speech	K 7	1/D11
Pham Van Dong Speech	K 8	1/D12
Cultural, Trade Agreements Signed	K 9	1/D13
Pham Van Dong Meets Solidarity Group	K 9	1/D13
Visits Kandy, Mahaveli	K 10	1/D14
Holds Press Conference	K 10	1/D14
Joint Communiqué Issued	K 11	1/E1
Departs, Sends Farewell Message	K 14	1/E4
Returns to Hanoi	K 15	1/E5
NHAN DAN Editorial [6 Mar]	K 15	1/E5
Romanian National Assembly Delegation Continues Visit	K 16	1/E6
Tours Ho Chi Minh City	K 16	1/E6
Honored at Hanoi Meeting	K 17	1/E7
Visits Hanoi Factory, Farm	K 18	1/E8
NHAN DAN Marks Anniversary of Bulgarian Liberation Day [3 Mar]	K 18	1/E8
Party Propagandist Nguyen Vinh Interviewed by NEPZABADSAG [MTI]	K 19	1/E9
Envoy to Malaysia Speaks on Need for Trade Ties [AFP]	K 20	1/E10
Briefs: Cuban Film Workers; Southern Export Company	K 20	1/E10

INDONESIA

Troops Surround Jakarta University as Students Rally	N 1	1/E11
Students Warn of 'New-Style Communism' [AFP]	N 1	1/E11
Troops Withdraw [Kuala Lumpur]	N 1	1/E11
Hammengku Buwono Reluctant To Stand for Election [Kuala Lumpur]	N 1	1/E11

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

DPRK Supports Southeast Asia Zone of Peace Proposal	O 1	1/E12
Kong Chin-tae/Mahathir Meeting	O 1	1/E12
Rubber, Tin, Palm Oil Discussions	O 1	1/E12

SINGAPORE

DPRK's Kong Chin-tae To Begin 3-Day Visit 6 March	O 1	1/E12
Briefs: Japanese Ambassador; Ambassador to FRG	O 1	1/E12

PHILIPPINES

Marcos Warns of Foreign Support for Opposition Candidates [AFP]	P 1	1/E13
Opposition Weekly Critical of Martial Law Published [AFP]	P 1	1/E13
Defense Undersecretary Acknowledges Seizure of Panata Island [AFP]	P 1	1/E13

MAR 14 1978

Item 8526-B-3 PrEx 7.10: FBIS-APA-78-44

Conter

FBIS-APA-78-44

Monday

6 March 1978

Vol IV No 44

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

ASIA & PACIFIC

FROM BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Available for Distribution

From NTIS

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

HAN NIEN-LUNG, JAPANESE ENVOY DISCUSS RESUMING TREATY TALKS

OW040356Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0348 GMT 04 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Mar (KYODO)--Japanese Ambassador Shoji Sato met Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung Saturday for talks on the proposed Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty. Their meeting, the second in less than three weeks, was held at Ambassador Sato's request. The two previously met on 14 February.

Japanese Embassy officials declined to say what Sato and Han had discussed at Saturday's meeting. They said Ambassador Sato would meet the press at 12:30 (1:30 JST) to brief on his talks with Han.

Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said earlier in Tokyo that agreement to resume the negotiations on the peace treaty would be reached at a second Sato-Han meeting.

Ambassador Sato told the press after the meeting that he exchanged views with Han on resumption of the treaty talks. He declined to give details of the talks held Saturday morning in Peking.

But Sato said the issue of an official visit by Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda prior to conclusion of the peace and friendship treaty with China was not discussed. Sato has not yet received any instructions from Tokyo on a visit to Peking by Sonoda.

The meeting was also attended by Mitsuro Donowaki, minister of the Japanese Embassy in Peking, and Wang Hsiao-yun, director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

Fukuda: Focus on Antihegemony Clause

OW060555Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0529 GMT 6 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 6 Mar (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda indicated Monday that the so-called "antihegemony" clause in the proposed Japan-China peace and friendship treaty was the main subject of discussion in the current series of contacts between Japanese Ambassador to Peking Shoji Sato and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung.

The government had officially stated that "procedural matters" leading to resumption of the suspended treaty negotiations were being discussed by Sato and Han, who have met twice so far--first on 14 February and then on Saturday.

Fukuda told the Diet Monday the ambassador was talking with the Chinese "to explain Japan's peace diplomacy of maintaining friendly relations with all nations." He said Japan and China might run into an impasse if they resumed the treaty negotiations without resolving the difference of views on each other's basic diplomatic policies. "Neither side should be left in any doubt about each other's diplomatic posture," Fukuda said.

The prime minister made the remarks in reply to questions put by Socialist Shun Oide at a meeting of the house of Representatives budget committee.

Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, also replying to the Socialist questioner, indicated that the preparatory contacts between Sato and Han were virtually complete. Sonoda said: "We are at a stage to decide whether another meeting between Sato and Han is necessary to ensure smooth progress at resumed treaty negotiations."

Meanwhile, Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe suggested that a third Sato-Han meeting might be held in Peking later this week.

Liao Appointment To Advance Treaty

OW060355Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0352 GMT 6 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Mar (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda welcomed Monday the appointment to Liao Cheng-chih as a vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress. Liao has been the president of the China-Japan Friendship Association. Fukuda told reporters in the Diet building Monday Liao's assumption of the vice chairmanship will contribute to the conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty between the two countries. Fukuda expressed the belief the latest Chinese congress would not cause any particular change in Japan's relations with China.

SOVIETS DEMAND HALT TO SALMON FISHING IN SEA OF JAPAN

OW040036Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0020 GMT 4 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpt] Moscow, 3 Mar (KYODO)--The Soviet Fisheries Ministry demanded Friday that Japanese fishing boats stop salmon fishing operations in the Sea of Japan. The demand was made to Susumu Matsubara, minister at the Japanese Embassy here, in connection with licenses issued March 1 by the Japanese Fishery Agency to drift-net fishing boats operating in the Sea of Japan.

Soviet Fisheries Ministry officials told Matsubara that Japan and the Soviet Union were holding talks in Moscow at present on salmon fishing operations. They hoped that salmon fishing operations in the Sea of Japan be stopped in consideration of the negotiations being held. Matsubara replied he will transmit the Soviet request to Japanese authorities concerned, but expressed the view that suspension of fishing operations will be difficult.

Japanese Reject Demand

OW240612Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0546 GMT 4 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 4 Mar (KYODO)--The government decided Saturday to reject a Soviet demand that Japanese fishing boats stop salmon fishing operations in the Sea of Japan. The decision was reached when government officials discussed measures to counter the demand, made by the Soviet Fisheries Ministry Friday through the Japanese Embassy in Moscow.

Fishery Agency officials reacted with concern and anger toward the Soviet demand, although they said they had expected the Soviet Union to make such a demand since that country proposed a "total ban" on salmon fishing on the open seas at the outset of the current bilateral fishery talks in Moscow. The officials said they had decided to turn down the demand, because salmon fishing operations by Japanese fishermen in the Sea of Japan is a long-established "custom," approved by both this country and the Soviet Union. Besides, they said, it is technically difficult to accept the Soviet demand, because licenses have already been issued to 127 drift-net fishing boats for salmon fishing in the Sea of Japan. As of Friday, about 50 of them were already engaged in salmon fishing operations in the sea, they added. As for long-line fishing boats, fishing licenses will be issued 15 March to 264 vessels. The officials said the acceptance of the Soviet demand would mean Japan's total "surrender" to the Soviet proposal for a total ban on salmon fishing in the open seas. Besides, it will deliver a fatal blow to Japanese fishermen catching salmon in the Sea of Japan because most of them are "minor" enterprises with boats of less than 50 tons, they added.

DENUNCIATION OF TEAM SPIRIT '78 EXERCISE CONTINUES

Foreign Ministry Spokesman's Statement

SK060445Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 6 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Mar (KCNA)--The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published a statement on March 6 on the creation of a grave situation threatening peace in Korea owing to the reckless war clamour of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique. The statement reads:

A grave situation threatening peace has been created in Korea now by the reckless war clamour of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The United States plans to stage in South Korea from March 7 a "joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise" of largest-scale ever since the Korean war by mobilizing huge armed forces over 100,000 strong comprising U.S. ground, naval and air forces and marines and [the] South Korean puppet army.

For this military exercise it issued "orders of emergency mobilisation" to the U.S. Army units already one month ago and airlifted to South Korea on a massive scale huge ground forces and modern weapons including warplanes, rockets and tanks from the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, Japan proper and Okinawa, and mobilised over 10 warships including aircraft carriers.

The military exercise involving U.S. and South Korean forces of all services and arms will include a "ground operation," "landing operation," "bombing exercise" and "paratrooper and heavy equipment dropping exercise" for simulated strikes at the northern half of the republic on the ground and from the air and sea.

The provocative nature of the military exercise as can be seen in the scale of the forces mobilised in it and its program clearly shows what a reckless and dangerous war gamble it is.

This din of military exercise raised by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique not only increases tension and leads the situation to the brink of war in Korea, but menaces peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people sharply denounce the reckless war exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, regarding it as a grave violation of peace and security in Korea and Asia and a high-handed challenge to the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people who desire the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Why are the United States and South Korean authorities raising a row of powder-reeking military exercise and inciting the war fever when the Korean people and all the peaceloving people of the world ardently hope that a durable peace will be achieved in Korea and her peaceful reunification realized at an early date?

It is intended to threaten the Korean people with "strength" and, furthermore, obstruct the reunification of Korea and start a new war of aggression.

It is also aimed at giving "strength" to the South Korean puppet clique which is utterly isolated from and rejected by the people, and letting them maintain the military fascist rule in South Korea and, at the same time, driving them into war adventures against the northern half of the republic.

With such criminal scheme, the United States clearly disclosed once again its intention to oppose peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification at any cost and permanently occupy South Korea.

The United States promised to withdraw its troops from South Korea, yielding to the strong demand of the Korean people and world peaceloving people. But, in actuality, it is massing more aggressive armed forces in South Korea than ever before and stepping up the preparations for a new war behind the curtain of "troop pullout."

The chief obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea, that aggravates tension in Korea, is the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops.

It is an urgent demand of the times and the unanimous call of the Korean people and the world peaceloving people to withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea.

The United States must stop at once the reckless war clamour, looking straight at the trend of the times, and withdraw its aggression forces from South Korea in accordance with the UN resolution and its own pledge.

If the U.S. attempts to frighten the Korean people or get something with the threat of "strength," it is a foolish act.

Not only once have the Korean people experienced the threat of the U.S. "strength," namely in the "Pueblo" incident, the "EC-121" incident and the "Panmunjom incident."

The Korean people have never tolerated nor will tolerate any threat or "strength."

The South Korean authorities must discontinue at once their treacherous acts for realising their long-term office under the patronage of foreign forces by selling the country and the nation.

If the South Korean authorities attempt to put down the fighting spirit of the South Korean people who demand freedom, democracy and the reunification of the country by intensifying fascist suppression and war moves, they will face a greater resistance of the people and hasten their own destruction.

Japan is, in fact, taking an active part in the war clamour of the United States and the South Korean authorities by offering her territory as a U.S. military base for Korean aggression.

The Japanese ruling quarter must desist from the criminal act of offering the Japanese territory as a starting base, logistic base and offensive base of the U.S. forces for Korean aggression against the interests of the peoples of Korea and Japan and the cause of the world peace.

At this moment when peace in Korea and Asia is gravely menaced by the dangerous war clamour of the U.S. and South Korean authorities, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people call upon the governments and peoples of the socialist countries, the non-aligned countries and all other countries which love justice and treasure peace to strongly denounce the criminal war clamour raised by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and lift a louder voice demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

The United States and the South Korean authorities must stop at once the reckless war clamor which might lead to a new war in Korea.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities persist in the dangerous war adventures in defiance of the repeated warnings of the Government and people of the Democratic people's Republic of Korea, they will be held wholly responsible for the consequences arising from them.

Foreign Ministry Press Conference

SK060530Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 6 Mar 78 SK

[Text] In connection with the release of a statement by the DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman, the Information Bureau of the DPRK Foreign Ministry held a press conference. At the forefront of the site of the press conference was a portrait, placed with due respect, of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. In attendance were domestic newspaper, news agency and radio reporters, foreign correspondents and embassy personnel concerned.

Chong Nam-ho, who spoke at the press conference, explained the release of a DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement regarding the creation of a grave peace-threatening situation in Korea due to a reckless war racket by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

Speaking about the statement's content, he said he believes all friendly countries which have amicable relations with our country and which have always extended active support for and solidarity with our people's national reunification cause, will denounce the provocative war scheme by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and will continue to extend active support for the Korean people's cause of independent and peaceful national reunification.

Radio Commentator

SK050701Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 3 Mar 78 SK

[Station commentator (Son Hak-chun): "Large-Scale War Racket Designed for Attack on the Northern Half of the Republic"]

[Text] Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the revolution, taught: "The question of peace or war in Korea today rests with the attitude of the United States, which has grasped all sectors of South Korea, acting as masters."

The danger of war is increasing daily in Korea. As has been reported, the U.S. imperialists are introducing into South Korea massive armed forces from military bases on the U.S. mainland, from Okinawa and the Pacific to conduct the so-called "joint South Korea-U.S. operational exercise"--the largest in scale since the Korean armistice.

Advance units of the 25th U.S. Infantry Division sneaked into South Korea on 28 February. Following this, main units of U.S. forces are arriving at a military base on the southern coast one after another. Reports say that airborne operations by U.S. Army Special Forces units began on 25 February, that 10 navy ships including the carriers Kitty Hawk and Tripoli of the U.S. 7th Fleet are standing by, along with the U.S. forces in Japan, at a U.S. naval base in Okinawa, and that the carrier Midway of the U.S. 7th fleet, accompanied by several destroyers and aviation units, left Yokosuka, Japan for South Korean waters on the morning of 2 March.

It is said that the U.S. imperialists will mobilize massive military equipment including missiles and large tanks, their own armed forces and South Korean puppet troops totaling more than 100,000 men.

This large scale war exercise racket staged by the U.S. imperialists in conjunction with the puppets is an intolerable provocation and grave challenge to our people and the peace-loving people of the world who want peace and peaceful reunification in Korea. It is an extremely reckless act heightening tension in Korea and developing the situation to a dangerous stage. It is an aggressive racket of playing with fire, designed to seek an opportunity to attack the northern half of the republic. This is clearly proven by the fact that the U.S. imperialists are deploying their troops in the middle and western sectors of the front, and will conduct this large scale war exercise in areas along the demilitarized zone.

According to a U.S. Defense Department spokesman, ground operations will be conducted in areas between Seoul and the demilitarized zone and there will be landing operations, parachuting and heavy equipment airdrop exercises, bombing exercises and guided bombing exercises. Judging from the locations and content of the ground operations, no one can deny that the operations are offensive operations against the northern half of the republic.

The fact that the so-called joint South Korea-U.S. operational exercise is a large scale offensive war exercise racket designed to attack us, is also vividly exposed in the so-called "emergency mobilization plan for large-scale dispatch of armed forces in case of war in Korea" recently disclosed by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown in his testimony before the U.S. House Foreign Relations Committee. This emergency mobilization plan is a war plan which specifies the size of U.S. Air Force, Navy and Army units to be dispatched from Japan and the U.S. mainland to Korea in case of an emergency in Korea, and the timetable and procedures for the troop dispatch. Current exercise is based on this emergency mobilization plan.

Along with this military exercise racket, recently the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces in South Korea talked about the "inevitability of immediate intervention by U.S. ground forces in Korea in case of war," clamoring about a nonexistent "danger of southward invasion." This clearly reveals the objective of the racket of playing with fire through this joint operational exercise.

All facts eloquently prove that this war exercise is a preparation racket for a war of northward invasion to attack us, although the U.S. imperialists are noisily clamoring that the war exercise is to "prevent an attack" by someone.

Due to the reckless war exercise rackets by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in South Korea today, the situation in our country has become more tense and the danger of war is increasing daily.

We strongly denounce this war exercise racket by the U.S. imperialists, and will be closely watching it with high vigilance.

Eliminating the state of division in Korea is an urgent problem. The world's peace-loving people, not to speak of our people, resolutely oppose and denounce the provocative war exercise rackets of the U.S. imperialists and their stooge Pak Chong-hui puppet clique in South Korea. They also strongly advocate the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea as well as peace and peaceful reunification in Korea.

The United States must give up its policy of military adventures as demanded by the times. It must immediately and unconditionally withdraw all war means including U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea, as called for by the UN resolution and in accordance with U.S. pledges. Those who turn away from the demand of the times and the people's desire, committed to playing with fire, will gain nothing.

NODONG SINMUN 4 Mar Editorial

SK040545Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 3 Mar 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 4 March editorial: "The U.S. Imperialists Should Stop Their Peckless Playing With Fire and Immediately Withdraw Their Aggressive Armed Forces From South Korea"]

[Text] The U.S. Imperialists are now playing with fire under the guise of gradual withdrawal of ground troops occupying South Korea. Raving that the U.S.-South Korea joint military exercise "Team Spirit 78" will be conducted in South Korea beginning 7 March, they are bringing massive forces into South Korea. In addition to its aggressive forces stationed in South Korea, the United States is bringing in massive forces from the continental United States and Hawaii, including an infantry division, special forces, and a missile battalion. For this exercise they are also deploying carriers along with 10 other ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, and a tactical fighter wing; they are carrying out B-52 flights from Japan and Guam.

As is known, the military exercise that the U.S. imperialists are conducting is the largest one since the Korean War in terms of strength and equipment mobilized. The ominous military racket of the U.S. imperialists employing massive army, navy and air force units, bringing them into South Korea from bases in the continental United States, the Pacific region and Japan, is not only heightening tension in Korea but also seriously threatening our country's peace and security. We sternly oppose and denounce the U.S. imperialists for their reckless war mongering and their aggressive acts threatening our people and disturbing peace and security in Korea and Asia.

Our people and the peace-loving people of the world are carefully watching the war maneuvers that the U.S. imperialists are openly pursuing. Maintaining and consolidating peace in Korea today is a matter that needs to be solved urgently.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught: In order to improve relations between North and South Korea and to expedite the fatherland's peaceful reunification, north-south military confrontation must be eliminated and tension in Korea alleviated. The fact that tension in Korea has not abated and peace has not been attained is simply because the U.S. imperialists, forcibly occupying South Korea, are hindering the nation's reunification and implementing an aggressive war policy which our people oppose. It is an urgent demand of the era, and an invariable aspiration of the peace-loving peoples of the world, that the U.S. imperialists not undertake acts which disturb peace in Korea or interfere in the internal affairs of Korea, and that they withdraw their aggressive forces.

However, the U.S. imperialists are not willing to withdraw from South Korea, and are saber-rattling by bringing in aggressive forces behind the screen of troop withdrawal. This clearly shows that they have no intention of relinquishing their aggressive war policy and that they are intensifying this policy against our country and Asia by making South Korea, which they are forcibly occupying, their foothold.

They are deploying all the ground troops mobilized in the areas between Seoul and the demilitarized zone. The landing and parachuting in of troops and heavy equipment and bombing exercises all simulate an offensive against us. This is an open challenge and provocation against us, and proves that the operation aims at northward invasion against us.

The large-scale military exercise racket that the U.S. imperialists are conducting in South Korea is a product of their planned scheme to perpetuate the nation's division and fabricate "two Koreas" by heightening tension in Korea, threatening us by force and hindering the nation's reunification. This military exercise racket aims to revitalize the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, which is isolated from the people, to further drive the puppet clique toward national division and new war adventures, to forcibly threaten the South Korean people struggling for democratization of society and national reunification and to maintain the colonial ruling system in South Korea. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, through the large-scale war exercise which it is jointly conducting with U.S. aggressive forces, is trying to further aggravate tension in Korea, to bitterly oppose the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and to accelerate preparations for war by introducing more lethal weapons and military equipment from outside. The clique is further repressing the antifascist democratization struggle and the aspirations of the people for the fatherland's reunification, and is trying to maintain its fascist yusin regime and perpetuate the nation's division.

The above is clearly proven by the fact that, choosing the time when the U.S. aggressive armed forces are gathering in South Korea to participate in the joint South Korean-U.S. operational exercise, the South Korean puppets are clamoring about "establishment of the South Korea-U.S. combined command" and "strengthening the joint South Korea-U.S. defense system." While accelerating war preparations and shouting about "all out security" they are kicking up political trial rackets over democratic figures and patriots in South Korea almost every day. This vividly exposes the anti-national nature of the South Korean puppet clique, which is more overtly accelerating war schemes against the northern half of the republic by clinging to its U.S. imperialist bosses and is trying to maintain its dirty life by strengthening fascist oppression of the South Korean people and fabricating "two Koreas." Due to the treacherous acts and playing with fire by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, South Korea has today become a powderkeg.

The joint South Korea-U.S. operational exercise, which will mobilize not only the South Korean puppet army and U.S. forces in South Korea, but also U.S. forces from the U.S. mainland and Pacific areas including Okinawa, is part of the U.S. strategy to strengthen the tripartite military alliance system among the U.S. imperialists, Japan and South Korea, and to develop the military interaction of the allied forces in Korea in case of an emergency. Owing to its wild ambition to reinvade Korea, Japan is positively participating in the joint exercise by making available its entire territory as an (?advance) base, supply base and attack base against Korea.

Due to the military buildup and the exercise by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, the situation in Korea has become more tense, the danger of war is increasing and grave obstacles lie on the road of our people's struggle for independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Frustrating the saber rattling of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, eliminating tension in Korea and achieving national reunification are urgent tasks which cannot be delayed.

All the Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world sternly condemn the criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique for a new war.

The U.S. imperialists must face the world trend, immediately halt the dangerous playing with fire and withdraw all aggressive armed forces from South Korea as demanded by the UN resolution and in accordance with their own pledge. As long as the U.S. imperialists continue the reckless exercise in South Korea they will be unable to escape greater condemnation from the people of the world. The U.S. imperialists must contemplate their policy of power, which runs counter to world trends, and its grave consequences.

The Japanese ruling circles must stop providing (?advance) and supply bases for the U.S. forces of aggression against Korea, and must not cling to their scheme to keep the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces in South Korea to fabricate "two Koreas" in collusion with the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique must immediately halt its treacherous scheme to divide the country and provide South Korea as a military base and colony for the U.S. imperialists, must immediately abolish the fascist "yusin" system and must step down from office as unanimously demanded by the South Korean people.

The situation demands that all people in the north and south firmly unite under the banner of fatherland reunification and more vigorously struggle to smash the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for a new war and for fabricating "two Koreas." All party members and working people in the northern half of the republic must enhance their vigilance against the reckless saber rattling which the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are perpetrating behind the signboard of "peace," and must strengthen in every way the might of the country to firmly defend our socialist gang. By vigorously carrying out the general advance movement to expedite and complete the first year tasks of the second 7-year plan, upholding the militant tasks unfolded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his new year message and at the 16th Plenum of the 5th KWP Central Committee and the letter of the party Central Committee to all party members, they must more firmly consolidate our revolutionary base militarily.

The South Korean people must more resolutely rise in the sacred struggle against the reckless war exercise rackets of the U.S. imperialists and Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, against the "yusin" dictatorship and for the democratization of society, and for the fatherland's reunification.

Peace and stability in Korea are closely related to peace and stability in Asia and the world. We are firmly convinced that all countries, including the socialist and nonaligned countries, which love peace and treasure truth, as well as peace-loving organizations and peoples of the world, extend active support and encouragement to our people's just struggle to smash the blatant schemes of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique for military adventures, to eliminate tension in Korea and to achieve independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Our people's will to maintain and consolidate peace in Korea, to end national division and achieve reunification is very firm. No one can block their just cause. The U.S. imperialists and Pak Chong-hui puppet clique must immediately stop their reckless playing with fire.

'Simulated' Offensive a 'Bluff'

SK051319Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0650 GMT 4 Mar 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN article. "Bluff by Those Enslaved by Ambition for Aggression"--date not given]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists are bringing massive armed forces into South Korea for the joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise to begin on 7 March, clamoring that such weapons of mass destruction as the "Lance" and "TOW" missiles will be mobilized in the joint exercise. They are also making bellicose statements against us.

The commander of the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression occupying South Korea recently stated that in case of a war in Korea, "U.S. ground forces would inevitably be involved," according to a report. "Earlier, the U.S. defense secretary, in his testimony before the U.S. House International Relations Committee, blared that in the event of an "emergency" Okinawa-based U.S. Marines would be sent to Korea. Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists incited the commander of the 1st Battalion, 21st Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, which claims to be a descendant of the "Smith Commandos" which sneaked into our country during the Korean war only to be trounced in a battle at Osan in Kyonggi Province, to clamor that his unit will achieve the greatest merit in the coming joint military exercise simulating an offensive against the northern half of the republic.

The content of the joint exercise and the power-seeking war racket instigated by the United States prior to the joint exercise clearly shows that the United States has not learned from the ignominious defeat it sustained in Korea in the past, but persists in its wild design to occupy South Korea indefinitely and, using it as a stepping stone, to invade the northern half of the republic.

This shows that the United States is trying more frantically to bolster its shaking colonial rule over South Korea and hold South Korea forever as its military base for aggression.

As is known, the struggle against fascism and for democracy by people desiring the nation's independent and peaceful reunification, is growing daily in South Korea. This drives the Pak Chong-hui puppet regime further into an impasse. At this juncture the U.S. imperialists plan to conduct a military exercise, bringing into South Korea unprecedentedly large numbers of armed forces. Needless to say, this scheme is aimed at quelling the advance of the South Korean people against fascism and at giving a shot in the arm to the dying puppets, thus bringing under control the crisis of the colonial ruling system.

This criminal U.S. attempt to disturb peace and strain the situation behind the facade of troop withdrawal is an unpardonable, vicious challenge to our people and the world progressive people who ardently desire peace in Korea and Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

The U.S. imperialists cannot justify their provocative war racket with their stereotyped deceptive propaganda that there is a "danger of invasion from the North." They cannot cover up their true color as criminals obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The U.S. authorities should cease their anachronistic attempts to maintain the colonial fascist rule by supporting such puppets as the Pak Chong-hui fascist clique, an international orphan, and withdraw from South Korea, taking along all U.S. forces and lethal weapons as demanded by the resolution of the 30th United Nations General Assembly. The United States must not forget the lesson of history, and should behave with discretion.

Deployment of Phantoms 'Provocative Act'

SK060410Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 6 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Mar (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists committed a provocative act by deploying at a base in South Korea in the central sector of the front "RF 4C Phantom" reconnaissance planes which flew from the Kadena Air Base in Okinawa on the morning of 5 March, according to a report from Seoul. At about the same time, they deployed there U.S. forces and combat equipment.

On the other hand they are massing in the "operational areas" puppet army forces mobilized in the forthcoming "joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise."

To make the situation more strained, the U.S. imperialists are committing the reckless act of bringing the theatre of the military manoeuvre closer to the military demarcation line. They will have to bear responsibility for all the grave consequences that might be entailed by such provocations.

U.S. Ships in Korean Waters

SK040427Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 4 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Mar (KCNA)--The helicopter carrier "Tripoli" and two landing craft of the U.S. 7th Fleet entered the Pusan port on the afternoon of 3 March to participate in the provocative "joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise," according to a report from South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are now hard at work to create a war atmosphere. They announced that these pirate ships, together with the "Midway" carrying nuclear weapons and other warships, will hold an "anti-submarine exercise" from 5 March and support the "landing operation" from 7 March when the "joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise" starts in full scale.

As already reported, the U.S. imperialists brought into South Korea large armed forces including the U.S. 25th Infantry Division from the U.S. mainland, Hawaii and other parts, and in wake of this, they brought warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet into South Korean waters for a show of armed forces. This is a vicious challenge to the Korean people and the world progressive people who resolutely demand the immediate end to the provocative military exercise.

Weapons, Naval Exercise Scored

OW050955Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0856 GMT 5 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists on 4 March shipped a "Lance" missile unit into South Korea with the provocative "joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise" at hand, according to a report from Seoul. At the same time, they brought into South Korea various types of warplanes including "A-7D" from the air base in Louisiana state, U.S. and "F-4E Phantoms" of the U.S. 3d Tactical Flying Corps [as received] from the Clark base, Philippines.

It is also reported that the U.S. imperialists brought more than 2,000 men of the U.S. 3d Marine Division based in Okinawa to South Korea on 3 March.

Timing [as received] with the massing of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea, a "joint South Korea-U.S. mine-sweeping exercise" started on the South Sea on the morning of 4 March. The U.S. imperialists and their puppets are feverishly inciting the war atmosphere, announcing that the "mine-sweeping exercise" will last 3 or 4 days and exercises of "anti-submarine operation" and an "anti-high-speed craft operation" will be held in cooperation with the ground and air forces. The U.S. imperialists are further revealing their heinous nature as the disturber of peace and warmonger, leading the war exercise to a full-fledged stage in defiance of the strong protest and denunciation of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people.

With no desperate attempt, however, can the U.S. imperialists attain their aggressive aim.

KCNA: Exercise Must Be Stopped

OW041125Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 4 Mar 78 OW

["Clamour of War Exercise Aggravating Tension in Korea Must Be Stopped at Once"--KCNA heading]

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Mar (KCNA)--Huge U.S. armed forces are being massed in and around South Korea to be hurled into a provocative "joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise" beginning 7 March, according to reports. Main units of the U.S. forces armed with colossal military equipment including missiles and heavy tanks have been transported to South Korea in an unbroken chain and deployed in the designated areas and other units of the U.S. ground, naval and air forces are being carried to South Korea one after another for the "joint military exercise."

Coinciding with this noisy massing of armed forces, the mass media at the disposal of the U.S. imperialists are frantically whipping up war hysteria, trumpeting that the "joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise" is a "three dimensional exercise of largest scale" ever since the Korean armistice based on a "plan of urgent mobilisation in emergency" and "it would be inevitable for the U.S. forces to be automatically involved" in case of a war on the Korean Peninsula.

The dangerous and provocative nature of the "military exercise" stands out in bold relief in the fact that the U.S. makes the northern half of the republic the main target of the military attack in preparing the "joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise." The proposed war exercise is an offspring of the U.S. criminal strategy of Korean aggression to maintain the South Korean puppet regime, keep South Korea as its permanent colony and military base and furthermore, attain its aggressive designs on the whole of Korea. Facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists still refuse to renounce their policies of aggression and war against Korea, while stepping up the war schemings behind the curtain of the "troop pullout."

The Korean people can never tolerate the U.S. imperialists aggravating tension in Korea and leading the situation to a dangerous phase, raising a reckless war clamour.

The United States should clearly see the grave consequences that might be spelled [word as received] by its reckless war provocations, stop at once the powder-reeking war exercise and withdraw without delay from South Korea, taking along all its troops and weapons of destruction.

MINJU CHOSON Commentator's Article

SK050737Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2325 GMT 3 Mar 78 SK

[MINJU CHOSON 4 March commentator's article: "Reckless War Exercise Racket Designed To Heighten Tension in Korea"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists' war exercise racket in South Korea is revealing a more dangerous side. More and more U.S. armed forces are gathering in and around South Korea to participate in the joint South Korea-U.S. operational exercise to begin on 7 March.

According to reports, advance units of the 25th U.S. Infantry Division arrived in South Korea on 28 February. Following this, on 1 March the main units of this infantry division arrived at a military base on the southern coast. It is said that these main units, equipped with the latest military equipment, including missiles and large tanks, have been deployed at designed locations and are busy preparing for the military exercise. It is also said that over 600 additional troops from the 25th Infantry Division will arrive in South Korea by 6 March. Reports also say that other U.S. troops will be transported to South Korea and deployed in designated locations to participate in the operational exercise. According to a report the U.S. 7th Fleet carrier "Midway" also left Yokosuka, Japan, for our waters on 2 March to participate in the exercise's anti-submarine operations. It is said that at military bases in Okinawa many naval ships, including aircraft carriers, aircraft and marine forces, are standing by, having completed their preparations. The U.S. imperialists are also conducting a large-scale propaganda campaign on the military exercise, mobilizing all available propaganda media.

This haughty war exercise by the United States is a grave, criminal act heightening tension and threatening peace in Korea and is a vicious provocation against our people and the world's peace-loving people. We sternly and resolutely oppose and denounce the frantic war exercise racket by the U.S. imperialists, which runs counter to the demand of the times and the desire of the people. We brand it as a grave act threatening peace in Korea and the world and as an intolerable provocation against our people. Through this joint operational exercise, the United States is trying to threaten our people with force and is actively accelerating preparations for a new war in Korea. This is clearly proven by the locations and contents of the exercise.

According to a U.S. Defense Department spokesman the ground operations of this joint operational exercise will be conducted in areas between Seoul and the demilitarized zone, and there will be landing operations, parachuting and heavy equipment air drop exercises, bombing exercises and guided bombing exercises. The assembly of U.S. forces mobilized for this operational exercise in the areas of the middle and western sectors of the frontline and the conduct of the military exercise racket in areas along the demilitarized zone are a particularly grave and intolerable act. If the U.S. imperialists do not want an attack on our republic, why are they introducing massive, armed combat forces into our country, located far away from the United States, to kick up this powder-reeking playing with fire? The United States clamors that this joint operational exercise is to prevent a "surprise attack" by someone and for "defense." If the U.S. imperialists think their criminal offensive military exercise can be covered up with these excuses, they are greatly mistaken.

This joint operational exercise racket which the U.S. imperialists are going to conduct with the South Korean puppets is aimed at abetting the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, isolated and rejected within and without, in accelerating schemes for national division and a new war. It is also aimed at threatening the South Korean people who are struggling for democratization of society and reunification of the country--thereby making them give up their struggle--and at continuing colonial rule over South Korea.

Due to its treacherous acts today the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is further isolated from and rejected by South Korean people from all walks of life. The people's struggle in South Korea against the Pak Chong-hui clique's schemes for fascism, division and war has driven the rascals into a more inextricable predicament. The clique has also been an object of strong denunciation and criticism from the world's people. This situation has created a great crisis in the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea.

Through this joint operational exercise, the United States is attempting to fabricate "two Koreas," to grasp South Korea as its permanent colony and military base and finally to invade all of Korea by actively abetting the South Korean puppet clique, which has been driven into a predicament, into kicking up new war ventures. Due to the criminal war exercise rackets by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, the situation our country has become more tense. This is a grave obstacle to peace and peaceful reunification in Korea and constitutes a great threat to peace in Asia and the world. To maintain and consolidate peace in Korea and to realize the country's independent and peaceful reunification is the unanimous desire of the Asian and world's peace-loving people and the demand of the times. The reckless war exercise racket, which further heightens tension in Korea, must immediately be suspended. As long as the United States continues its criminal war exercise rackets, running counter to the demand of the times and the aspiration of the people, it cannot escape strong condemnation from the world's people, not to speak of the Korean people.

NODONG SINMUN 5 Mar Commentary

SK061150Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0008 GMT 5 Mar 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 5 March commentary: "Dangerous Military Exercise for Attack"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists, waging a tumultuous propaganda campaign for the U.S.-South Korea combined operation exercise slated to begin on 7 March under the code name "Team Spirit '78," are massing their air, naval, ground and marine combat forces, based in the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, Okinawa, mainland Japan and the Philippines, in South Korea. According to reports various warships, including the attack aircraft carrier "Midway," fighter planes, B-52 strategic bombers, transport planes and ground combat units equipped with Lance missiles and large tanks, are continuously flocking into South Korea. The units which have already arrived in South Korea are deployed to their assigned areas and are in position. According to the U.S. Defense Department announcement U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense Duncan is scheduled to come to South Korea on 10 March to observe this operation.

The U.S. imperialists, to justify their provocative military exercise mobilizing extensive combat forces, are clamoring that this is to protect South Korea. Such sophistry is nothing but an empty pretext to camouflage their aggressive nature. This is the same shameless act as that of a robber with a deadly weapon jumping over another's fence and saying he has come to protect the house. Such a provocative act by the U.S. imperialists, who level artillery at our republic and our entire people--who long for peace and the nation's peaceful reunification--clearly reveals their aggressive nature.

The U.S.-South Korea joint operation is designed to simulate an aggressive war and attack our republic. That the military exercise this time is aggressive in nature is indicated by the scale of military forces and composition of the logistic units participating in this exercise. This will be the largest force to participate in such a military exercise since the truce in Korea. Mobilized in this exercise are extensive ready-to-fight aggressive forces from the U.S. military forces deployed in the United States and Pacific area. The 7th Fleet, with various warships, including aircraft carriers with numerous planes and combatants, is a pirate fleet engaged in aggression and interference against other countries, an aggressive, notorious unit in the Korean war Vietnam wars. The U.S. 3d Marine Corps Division based in Okinawa is the ground attack unit to lead the landing operation when the U.S. imperialists ignite the fire of war. The U.S. 18th Tactical Combat Air Force Unit, which is being mobilized from Okinawa to South Korea for deployment in the coming military exercise, is an airborne shock unit comprising 50 percent of the air strike force of U.S. Air Forces in the Far East. The U.S. 25th Infantry Division and other units being transported from Hawaii to South Korea are also attack units for aggression.

Needless to say, massing huge military forces in South Korea from the United States--which is several thousand miles from South Korea--is not a simple excursion. This clearly constitutes preparations for attack against others. The offensive nature of this coming military exercise can be detected from the operational equipment and weapons to be mobilized. The B-52 strategic bombers to be dispatched from Guam are instruments of aerial warfare capable of long-distance flight and mass killing. It is said that mobilization of modern fighter bombers, including F-111's, is aimed at acquainting the pilots with the topography of Korea. It is reported that Lance missiles introduced from the U.S. mainland will be tested for practical application in a future war against our republic. The details of the exercise are clear enough to perceive that this military exercise is aggressive and offensive. The exercise this time is composed of a series of attack operations, such as a landing operation, bombing training, parachute assault, air delivery of heavy equipment, and close air support to the ground forces. More ominous is the fact that the nuclear weapon-carrying aircraft carrier Midway, B-52 strategic bombers which can carry nuclear bombs, and the U.S. 18th Tactical Combat Air Unity, which has been conducting training in nuclear bomb dropping, is participating. In this regard we recall the absurd remarks by U.S. war maniacs that the United States will not hesitate to use nuclear weapons in case of war in Korea and will strike at somebody's heart.

Participation by nuclear attack units in this military exercise shows that the U.S. imperialists do not hesitate to take the risk of nuclear war to attain their aggressive purpose against Korea. This springs from aggressive U.S. military strategy. The U.S. imperialists are clinging to their colonial policy of permanently seizing South Korea as their colony and military base, by obstructing Korea's reunification and fabricating the "two Koreas" plot. The Pak Chong-hui clique, on the other hand, does not hesitate to seek nuclear war and turn all Korea into ruin in their ambition to permanently seize power and achieve affluence. This is an intolerable criminal act. The U.S. imperialist and their lackey south Korean puppet military buildup and reckless military exercise racket escalate the danger of war and further strain the political situation in Korea. This lays a formidable obstacle in the path of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification, posing a great threat to peace in Asia and world.

The current situation in Korea demands that all people in South and North Korea--who long for independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland--as well as peoples throughout the world--who value justice and peace--more strenuously struggle, with heightened vigilance, against the U.S. imperialists' and the South Korean puppets' dangerous war maneuver and "two Koreas" plot.

The U.S. imperialists cannot frustrate, through any maneuver, our people's firm resolve to repel foreign imperialist interference and achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets should give up their reckless playing with fire.

PYONGYANG SINMUN Commentator's Article

OW041057Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 4 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Mar (KCNA)--The scheduled war exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique is increasing tension in Korea and leading the situation to a dangerous phase. This is not only a grave obstacle to peace in Korea and the cause of her independent reunification, but also a threat to peace in Asia and the world. The United States must be held responsible for this. PYONGYANG SINMUN today says this in a commentator's article denouncing the massing of large U.S. Armed Forces in and around South Korea to be hurled into the "largest joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise" ever since the Korean armistice.

The article says: The "exercise" of the United States and its puppets is aimed at threatening our people with "strength" and increasing their war capacity and, at the same time, giving a shot in the arm to the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique to prop up their military fascist rule and drive them into war adventures against our republic.

It continues: We, together with the world peace-loving people, sternly denounce the United States for holding a dangerous war exercise, aggravating tension and kicking up a dust in another's country thousands of miles from its mainland against the demand of the times and the will and desire of the people.

We strongly demand once again that the United States give up at once the reckless war exercise and ship out forthwith all its military personnel and weapons introduced into South Korea. This is the unanimous demand of the entire Korean people and the world people and its own pledge. This is also the UN resolution.

The United States must discontinue the reckless acts, clearly understanding the demand of the times and the desire and will of the people.

PYONGYANG SINMUN Editorial

OW051043Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 5 March 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--PYONGYANG SINMUN today carries an editorial headlined "U.S. Imperialism Must Stop Its Dangerous War Clamour and Withdraw Its Aggression Armed Forces From South Korea Forthwith."

The editorial denounces U.S. imperialism for introducing its huge armed forces into South Korea to hold the "largest joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise" in Korea since the armistice. This gigantic military exercise of U.S. imperialism, it notes, is part of the premeditated plot to keep Korea split through the creation of "two Koreas" by force of arms. It is also designed to break the growing fighting spirit of the South Korean people for the democratization of society and national reunification, maintain the colonial rule in South Korea and to give a shot in the arm to the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique which finds itself in a hopeless state, thoroughly isolated from and rejected within and without, and thus drive it into new war adventures, the editorial notes, and continues: The "joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise" is based on the strategic plan of the U.S. imperialists to reinforce the "triangular military alliance system" of U.S. imperialism, Japan and South Korea and set it in motion in "an emergency" for a military adventure against the Korean people and is part of the course of its implementation.

Urged by its desire to stage a comeback to Korea, Japan offers its whole territory as a logistic base, attacking base and starting base of U.S. troops for the invasion of Korea. This means that she is practically participating in the military exercise.

U.S. imperialism should ponder over the consequences to be entailed by the "policy of strength" and dangerous war gamble going against the trend of the times, warns the editorial.

It continues: The Japanese ruling quarters should stop offering the land of Japan as a base of U.S. troops for the invasion of Korea against the interests of the Korean and Japanese people and the will of the world peace-loving people and taking a hand in the criminal acts for keeping U.S. troops in South Korea and creating "two Koreas" in league with the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique must give up at once the intrigues for the permanent split of the country and war, abolish the "yusin" fascist system and step down from "power" as all the South Korean people demand.

Saying that the peace and security in Korea are directly linked with those in Asia and the world, the editorial goes on: It is the common task of the people of Asia and the rest of the world who love peace and justice to frustrate the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to start a new war and their "two Koreas" plot, accelerate the independent reunification of Korea and safeguard peace and security in Korea.

We firmly believe that the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and all other countries, peace-loving forces and progressive people of the world will as ever fully support and encourage the just struggle of our people for smashing the reckless military adventures of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique, removing tension in Korea and for achieving her reunification.

In conclusion, the editorial states: The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique must give up at once the reckless play with fire and U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea forthwith, taking their aggression forces and weapons of destruction.

NODONG CHONGNYON Commentary

OW041543Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 4 Mar 78 OW

["Anyone Who Likes a War Gamble Can Get Nothing Good, Warns NODONG CHONGNYON"--KCNA heading]

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Mar (KCNA)--NODONG CHONGNYON today comes out with a commentary lashing at the "joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise" of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army scheduled from March 7 in South Korea, which is claimed to be the "largest in scale" since the ceasefire in Korea.

This military exercise clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists have not yet given up their sinister scheme to bar the reunification of Korea by force of arms and create "two Koreas" and thereby keep South Korea as their permanent colony and, furthermore, attain their aggressive aim all over Korea. And they mean by this to put life into the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique and drive them into military adventures against the northern half of the republic, turn away the South Korean people from the road of struggle and shore up the anti-popular fascist ruling system landed in a crisis.

The big military exercise the U.S. imperialists are going to stage jointly with the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is a very reckless and perilous act for increasing tension in Korea and leading the situation to a dangerous phase, and is a challenge to the peace-loving people who desire peace and security in Korea and Asia.

We strongly denounce the war row raised by the U.S. imperialists for a foul purpose, and watch it with heightened vigilance. The U.S. must stop the criminal act of instigating the South Korean puppet clique to the perpetuation of division and military adventures, and withdraw from South Korea with its troops and weapons without delay in accordance with the UN resolution and its own pledges.

In conclusion, the commentary warns that anyone who plays with fire against the demand of the times and the unanimous desire of the people can never get a good result.

Exercise Creates 'War Tension'

SK060415Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 6 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Mar (KCNA)--The commander of the U.S. airborne troops flew to South Korea at noon on 5 March together with large U.S. forces with the provocative "joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise" ahead, according to a report from Seoul.

This warmonger reportedly in charge of commanding the "airborne support operation" all but closed the rear of the U.S. brasshats and aggressive forces which will participate in the forthcoming military exercise, the report said.

According to reports, the U.S. imperialists now keep all the forces and combat equipment ready for action for the military manoeuvres, creating a tension resembling that on the eve of a war.

DEPUTY SECRETARY DUNCAN'S VISIT TO ROK DENOUNCED

OW050943Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0902 GMT 5 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--The U.S. Defence Department announced on March 3 that U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defence Duncan will fly to Seoul on March 10 to "observe" the "joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise" dubbed "Team Spirit 78" in South Korea, according to a report. During his 4-day stay in South Korea, he will reportedly hold "talks" with the puppets on a number of questions including the "compensatory measures" for the withdrawal of the U.S. ground forces from South Korea and "security" of South Korea.

There is no room of doubt that, judging from the dangerous and provocative nature of the upcoming "military exercise," Duncan's junket to South Korea is not merely for an "inspection" but has been arranged as an important part of the extremely adventurous plan of the U.S. imperialists for openly preparing a war against the North.

The planned tour of Duncan is aimed at watching on the scene the "military exercise," whose simulated military attack is chiefly directed against the northern half of the republic, supplementing and rounding off the plan for a war against the North and putting it into a more concrete form.

The scheduled "joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise", "largest" ever since the Korean war, is a product of the premeditated plan of the U.S. imperialists to increase the tension in Korea, threaten us with "strength", obstruct the reunification of our country, fix the split and thus fabricate "two Koreas". This also represents the U.S. imperialists' criminal strategy for Korean aggression, which is designed to strengthen the "triangular military alliance system" of the U.S., Japan and South Korea and start a military action in Korea with these allied forces in case of "emergency" and is part of the course of its concrete preparations.

Duncan intends to inspect on the spot the reckless war exercise prompted by the sinister design, and hasten with the criminal U.S. war plan to keep hold on South Korea as a permanent colony and military base and achieve the aggressive aim over the whole of Korea. In the South Korean junket he also seeks to give a shot in the arm to the Pak Chong-hui puppets, driven to the wall, completely isolated within and without, and zealously instigate them to an adventurous war against our republic.

Our people will never tolerate the reckless war exercise of the U.S. imperialists to lead the situation to a dangerous phase. The U.S. imperialists must think over the consequences that might be spelled by the policy of "strength" and dangerous play with fire, going against the trend of the times.

KIM CONGRATULATES HUA, YEH ON NPC SESSION ELECTION

SK060925Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 6 Mar 78 SK

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message on the success of the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and on the election of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as premier of the State Council and Comrade Yeh Chien-ying as chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

Peking, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Comrade Yeh Chien-ying:

On behalf of the SWP Central Committee, the DPRK Government, and the Korean people, and on behalf of myself, I extend warmest congratulations to you on the success of the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress and on the election of you, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, as premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and of you, Comrade Yeh Chien-ying, as chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

As the wise leader of the Chinese people, you, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, brilliantly embodying the revolutionary line of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, are realizing the security and unity of the nation and vigorously leading all Chinese people to a new (?prosperity).

The fact that the current session of the National People's Congress elected you, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and you, Comrade Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, fully manifests the lofty respect and absolute trust of all Chinese people in you.

The first session of the Fifth National People's Congress, which has a great historical meaning in the political life of the Chinese people, was a session of victory and unity which summed up the brilliant achievement of denouncing and smashing the gang of four, and urged the Chinese people, who have entered a new stage in developing socialist construction, to ceaseless revolution and progress.

Taking this opportunity, I express my firm belief that the invincible militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples, forged in blood the prolonged strenuous struggle against imperialists and for the victory of the socialist cause, will be endlessly strengthened and improved.

At the same time I sincerely hope that the fraternal Chinese people, under the wise leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, will mark a brilliant achievement in the struggle to construct China within the present century into a mighty socialist state with modern agriculture, industry, defense capability, science and technology, while upholding the line advanced by the 12th Plenum of the Chinese Communist Party.

[Signed] General Secretary of the KWP Central Committee and DPRK President Kim Il-song
6 March 1978, Pyongyang

KIM THANKS POL POT FOR RECENT SOLIDARITY MESSAGE

SK040438Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 4 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Mar (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a message to Comrade Pol Pot, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, in reply to the message of solidarity sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea on the occasion of the first anniversary of the publication of the new national salvation proposal at a joint meeting of political parties and public organisations of our country. The reply message reads:

Comrade Pol Pot, Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Kampuchea
Phnom Penh

I express deep thanks to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea for its message of solidarity sent to me on the occasion of the first anniversary of the publication of the new national salvation proposal at a joint meeting of political parties and public organisations of our country.

The expression of your active support and firm solidarity constitutes a great encouragement to our party and people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique who try to create "two Koreas."

Convinced that the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties, which were more firmly forged through your visit to our country, will grow stronger and develop in the future, I take this opportunity to heartily wish you greater successes in your responsible work for socialist revolution and socialist construction in Kampuchea as well as good health.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee, Workers Party of Korea
Pyongyang, 27 February 1978

DECISION ON CONTINUED FOOD AID TO COME 'SHORTLY'

SK040259Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0253 GMT 4 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 4 Mar (HAPTONG)--South Korea will decide on whether it should continue the import of U.S. surplus farm products this year under the U.S. Public Law 480 program after studying the conditions attached to it.

Touching on the import of U.S. surplus farm products, Economic Planning Minister Nam Tok-u told the National Assembly Friday that he will discuss with U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard Sneider this issue immediately after the U.S. envoy returns to Korea from Washington. However, Minister Nam made it clear that the government would terminate import of U.S. surplus farm products if the conditions attached to it were found unacceptable to Korea.

Meanwhile, a government source said today that the government authorities concerned will shortly make a final decision on the issues related to the import of U.S. surplus farm products this year under the U.S. Public Law 480 program.

PAK TONG-CHIN DISCUSSES 'KOREAN QUESTION' WITH WALDHEIM

SK040251Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0241 GMT 4 Mar 78 SK

[Text] United Nations, 3 Mar (HAPTONG)--Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin today told UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that South Korea wants to continue the Korean question debate at the 33rd UN General Assembly opening 21 September and informed him of South Korea's position that South Korea should be admitted to the United Nations membership either simultaneously with North Korea or unilaterally if the North refuses to become a UN member.

After meeting with the secretary-general for about 40 minutes, the visiting foreign minister told reporters that he and Waldheim exchanged views on the current situation on the Korean Peninsula, particularly with focus on the maintenance of peace in Korea and South Korea's economic progress. Pak also said that he told the secretary-general South Korea continues its efforts for resumption of the dialogue between the two Koreas, which has been broken down for several years.

He emphasized that it is a time for the international community to bring its attention to the long-overdue question of the South Korean UN membership. At the Pak-Waldheim meeting, South Korea's UN Ambassador Mun Tok-chu was also present.

Asked what subjects he will discuss with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in Washington next Monday, the foreign minister answered that he will discuss with his American counterpart all the important issues pending between the two countries but he said that he has no plan to discuss a possible summit meeting between the two nations.

Pak, who arrived in New York yesterday from London with international relations director Chong U-yong, is scheduled to go to Washington on Monday and is to return to New York on the same day. Pak will leave for Seoul on 8 March. Pak had a working luncheon with UN representatives from about 40 countries at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel and told them about South Korea's basic position on the Korean question at the forthcoming UN session and the UN membership issue.

RPR RADIO CONDEMNS ROK CALL TO RESUME NORTH-SOUTH TALKS

SK031140Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1010 GMT 3 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Through Min Kwan-sik, the acting chairman of the Seoul side of the co-chaired North-South Coordination Committee, the Pak Chong-hui clique today issued a so-called statement talking about the resumption of the North-South Coordination Committee talks and so on. Pretending that it is interested in dialog, the clique made vicious remarks slandering and defaming the North, which has made every sincere effort for North-South dialog and reunification.

This is a mean trick to shift responsibility for the deadlocked dialog to the North, to conceal the divisive nature of the clique and to mislead public opinion. It is ridiculous and shameless that the clique talks about resumption of the dialog since it was the one that deadlocked the dialog and violated the North-South joint statement. It is also the one clamoring about winning a war in the initial stage and clinging to war maneuvers, hellbent as it is on creating two Koreas. Such talk is absurd.

It is by no means coincidental that the Pak Chong-hui clique issued such a statement while staging a South Korea-U.S. joint exercise. This is nothing but a trick to divert the attention of the South Korean populace. No matter what trick the Pak Chong-hui clique may employ to conceal its divisive nature, it will not succeed. Nothing will extricate it from its crisis and downfall.

'Loud Lip Service' to Reunification

SK050600Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 4 Mar 78 SK

[Unattributed commentary: "A Foolish Maneuver To Divert Public Attention"]

[Text] The Pak Chong-hui clique on 3 March issued a statement urging reconvening of the North-South Coordinating Committee. The clique reversed black and white, babbling that North Korea is responsible for the stalemate in the North-South dialog. This is nonsense, revealing the brazen-faced attitude of a thief shouting "stop thief."

As already known, the Pak Chong-hui clique is totally responsible for the deadlock in the North-South dialog, which came into being with difficulty. Immediately after signing the 4 July joint statement reflecting the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and grand national coalition--having been forced to do so by public opinion at home and abroad--the Pak Chong-hui clique committed the unpardonable criminal act of ruthlessly trampling the statement.

Behind the signboard of dialog, the clique seeks not the road of independence, but the road of subordination to the United States and Japan. It pursues not peace, but war preparations. It pursues not grand national unity, but a frantic anticommunist commotion, loudly advocating "competition with dialog." It bestially oppresses the patriotic forces. As a result the North-South dialog, which came into being with difficulty, is deadlocked, thus creating a serious obstacle on the road to reunification.

Traitor Pak Chong-hui is the ringmaster who stalemated the North-South dialog. Although the Pak Chong-hui clique pays loud lip service to advocating peace and reunification, what it really seeks is not peace, but war; not reunification of the country, but perpetual division. This is clearly shown by the fact that the Pak Chong-hui clique frantically runs amuck to fabricate "two Koreas."

Unsatisfied with its theories for national division such as "simultaneous entry into the United Nations," "cross recognition" and "peace first and then reunification," the Pak Chong-hui clique has recently come up with the principle of "impossibility of reunification." The theory of "peace first and then reunification," clamorously advocated by the Pak Chong-hui clique, is nothing but a theory for "two Koreas," shrouded in a cloak of peace. The principle of "impossibility of reunification" is a criminal theory of perpetual national division designed to justify maneuvers to fabricate "two Koreas." The Pak Chong-hui clique raves that reunification is not feasible since North and South Korea have different systems, beliefs and political views. This is nothing but an expression of the intention not to seek reunification. As is known, our country's reunification is not related to someone conquering another or being conquered by others, but to expelling the U.S. imperialists forcefully occupying South Korea so as to regain full national sovereignty, and to helping compatriots separated in the North and South to cement their severed blood ties. Therefore differences in systems, religion and political views cannot be an obstacle to reunification. Two disparate systems can exist in a nation. People who hold different beliefs and political views can live in a nation. The fact is that if we realize a grand national coalition, transcending differences in systems, beliefs, ideologies and political views, we can achieve reunification. Nevertheless, clamorously advocating the principle of "impossibility of reunification," the Pak clique inspires not North-South unity but confrontation, thus clinging to the anticommunist plot. This is nothing but a maneuver to divide the country forever.

Today the Pak Chong-hui clique loudly advocates the theory of unilateral entry into the United Nations by North or South Korea--a modification of the theory of "simultaneous entry into the United Nations." The clique has maneuvered in various ways to realize this end. If North and South Korea enter the United Nations prior to reunification of the country, our country will be divided forever. Entry into the United Nations prior to reunification, therefore, should be realized under the name of a single state. Nevertheless the Pak Chong-hui clique runs amuck in an effort to realize its desire for unilateral entry into the United Nations. This is a wicked maneuver to divide the country forever by gaining international recognition of "two Koreas." The Pak Chong-hui clique's maneuvers to divide the people have been shown by the fact that it runs amuck to provoke another war, behind the scenes of talking about troop withdrawal. As is known, the Pak Chong-hui clique has been maneuvering to prevent withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea by all means, talking about "compensatory measures" for the troop withdrawal. The clique has begged for more military aid from the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and has introduced great quantities of lethal weapons and military equipment into South Korea. In addition, the Pak Chong-hui clique has established a fascist wartime system, mobilized all manpower and materials for war preparations and kicked up war exercise rackets everyday, mobilizing the South Korean Armed Forces' aircraft and using their airfields [as heard], thus greatly increasing tension in the country. The clique is about to stage a large-scale joint military exercise with the U.S. imperialists. Furthermore the Pak Chong-hui clique has bestially oppressed the patriotic and democratic figures who have called for democratization of society and the country's independent reunification. These are nation-selling treacherous moves to leave the country in the hands of foreign aggressors by dividing the country forever. They are unpardonable, criminal acts violating and threatening peace and security on the Korean Peninsula. Because of this all fair-minded people of the world, as well as our people, strongly condemn the Pak Chong-hui clique's nation-selling treacherous acts.

Thus it is not accidental that the Pak Chong-hui clique issued a statement talking about the North-South dialog at this critical moment. The Pak Chong-hui clique's farce of issuing a statement urging reconvening the North-South Coordinating Committee is aimed at concealing its true, criminal war maniac nature. It is a nation-selling treacherous act to pursue the line of fascism and division by diverting public attention away from its large-scale war exercise rackets. But the Pak Chong-hui clique will be able to neither conceal its true colors as a nation-splittist nor to escape stern judgement by the people, no matter what cunning and wicked tricks it may employ.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SECOND PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY MEETING

Other 3 March Activities

BK040900Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 3 Mar 78 BK

[Excerpt] When the first meeting of the Second People's Assembly resumed today's session, State Council Secretary Gen San Yu took the floor to introduce the State Council's proposal of a bill amending the resignations and byelections law. The presiding chairman announced that the assembly will discuss the bill on 4 March.

Minister of Planning and Finance U Tun Tin then presented to the assembly the Council of Ministers' report on the country's 1978-79 financial, economic and social situation, and a bill concerning the targets of the third 4-year economic plan of the state and the production and services targets for the 1978 economic plan. The presiding chairman announced that the assembly will discuss the bill on 4 March.

Later, State Council Secretary Gen San Yu introduced a motion calling on State Council members, members of the central organs of power, deputy ministers, and those at all echelons of the people's council executive committees and judges and inspectorate committees to submit to the State Council a personal and family financial statement listing land, houses, buildings, businesses, savings and other valuable belongings. The presiding chairman fixed 6 March as the date for the assembly to discuss the matter. This was followed by Minister of Planning and Finance U Tun Tin presenting the 1978 budget bill. The presiding chairman announced that the assembly will discuss the matter on 6 March.

Speaking for the State Council, Secretary Gen San Yu explained why three members of the Council of Ministers had been dismissed. The assembly endorsed the State Council's explanation. The meeting was then recessed for about 20 minutes. When the meeting resumed, the presiding chairman announced the names of 65 assemblymen elected by more than 50 percent of the assembly to serve on various committees of the People's Assembly. The meeting, which ended at 1320 today, will continue tomorrow.

1978 Budget Presented

BK031519Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 3 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Planning and Finance Minister U Tun Tin, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, today explained the 1978 state budget bill to the second day's session of the first meeting of the Second People's Assembly at the central auditorium. According to his explanation, there was a surplus of 31.4 million kyats during the 1977-78 fiscal year. While preparing the budgets for the organs of power, ministries and departments for the 1978-79 fiscal year, income was estimated at 5,172.0 million kyats and expenses at 5,423.8 million kyats. It was thus estimated that there would be a deficit of 251.8 million kyats. However, according to revised estimates, income was 5,576.5 million kyats and expenses 5,545.1 million kyats. Hence, there was a surplus of 31.4 million kyats. He noted that the surplus was the result of greater revenues, exceeding the original targets; more foreign loans, assistance and current income than originally estimated; and a reduction in current and capital expenses.

Budget Surplus Expected

BK041630Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Mar 78 BK

[Excerpt] According to the 1978 budget appropriations bill, there will be a surplus of 247.5 million kyats over budget estimates for the 1978-79 fiscal year.

Current income of the organs of state power, ministries and departments is estimated at 3.9681 billion kyats and current expenditures at 3.7206 billion kyats, including reserve funds of 67.5 million kyats, representing a surplus of 247.5 million kyats.

The expected income for capital expenditures is reported as follows: capital income will be 53 million kyats, and this together with the expected surplus of 247.5 million kyats and a return of 390.2 million kyats from investments in (debtor enterprises) will bring about an expected income of 690.7 million kyats. Since the capital expenditure is expected to be only 674.6 million kyats, a surplus of 16.1 million kyats is expected under the budget heading for organs of state power, ministries and departments. This was reported in the budget estimates for the 1978-79 fiscal year.

Under the heading of state economic enterprises, the current expenditure is listed as 15.2504 billion kyats, while the capital expenditure and expenditures to settle debts are listed as 2.7535 billion kyats and 259 million kyats respectively. Thus the estimated total expenditure is 18.2629 billion kyats. It was reported that since the expenditures will be covered by current and capital income and repayments from allocated credits, there will neither be a surplus nor a deficit.

Under the heading of foreign exchange, it was reported that the income expected from exports is 2.4718 billion kyats while the imports expenditure is estimated at 3.7 billion kyats. Of this expected expenditure on imports, 1.9526 billion kyats will come from state foreign exchange reserves, 160.5 million kyats from foreign assistance and aid, and 1.5869 billion kyats from foreign loans. It was reported that the imports will primarily be raw materials and machinery spare parts which will contribute toward boosting production at home.

19 Deputy Ministers Named

BK031455Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 3 Mar 78 BK

[Text] The State Council, in accordance with the power entrusted under article 73 NYA of the state constitution and section 7A of the State Council Law, has appointed 16 [as heard] assemblymen as deputy ministers, it was announced by the State Council in its notification No 18/78 today. The assemblymen appointed as deputy ministers are:

- U Myo Myint of Budalin township constituency I
- Dr Maung Shein of Pale township constituency
- Brig Gen Aye Ko of Taikkyi township constituency I
- U Khin Maung Ti of Kawkareik township constituency I
- U Ohn Kyi of Einme township constituency I
- Dr Bo Lay of Kanbalu township constituency II
- U Kayaw Htein of Taze township constituency I
- Col Maung Ohn of Padaung township constituency II
- Dr Maung Maung Aye of Botataung township constituency
- U Hla Pe of North Okkalapa township constituency II
- U Ohn Kyaw of Paungde township constituency I
- U San Tint of Bogale township constituency II
- U Khin Nyein of Labutta township constituency I
- U Tin Ohn of South Okkalapa township constituency I
- Col Aung Htay of Mingala Taungnyunt township constituency
- U Myint Aung of Ayadaw township constituency I
- Col Ko Gyi of Letpadan township constituency I
- U Kyaw Khin of Yinmabin township constituency
- U Saw Hla Pru of Kyaukpadaung township constituency

The Council of Ministers, in its notification No 2/78, dated 3 March 1978, has assigned the deputy ministers to duties as follow:

U Myo Myint	Ministry for Planning and Finance
Dr Maung Shein	Ministry for Planning and Finance
Brig Gen Aye Ko	Ministry for Defense
U Khin Maung Ti	Ministry for Home and Religious Affairs
U Ohn Kyi	Ministry for Home and Religious Affairs
Dr Bo Lay	Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry
U Kyaw Htein	Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry
Col Maung Ohn	Ministry for Industry No 1
Dr Maung Maung Aye	Ministry for Education
U Hla Pe	Ministry for Industry No 2
U Ohn Kyaw	Ministry for Trade
U San Tint	Ministry for Cooperatives
U Khin Nyein	Ministry for Social Welfare and Labor
U Tin Ohn	Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Col Aung Htay	Ministry for Information and Culture
U Myint Aung	Ministry for Construction
Col Ko Gyi	Ministry for Transport and Communications
U Kyaw Khin	Ministry for Health
U Saw Hla Pru	Ministry for Mines

Meeting Continues 4 March

BK040902Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 4 Mar 78 BK

[Text] The first meeting of the Second People's Assembly began its third day at 1000 today in the central auditorium of the presidential compound on Ahlone Road. The session, attended by 457 assemblymen and headed by President and State Council Chairman U Ne Win, was chaired by assemblyman U Thaung Shwe of Pyawbwe constituency I in Mandalay Division. U Aung Tint, director general of the People's Assembly Office, officiated as secretary.

The presiding chairman first announced that of the total of 462 assemblymen, 457 were present at today's session, constituting 98.92 percent of the full quorum. He then announced the meeting valid and declared it open. The presiding chairman then described the responsibilities of the various People's Assembly committees and those of people assigned as secretaries to the committees.

The assembly then began discussions on two bills introduced to the assembly at yesterday's session. The presiding chairman then announced that on 7 March the State Council will reply to any points raised by any assemblyman during discussion on the State Council's bill to amend the resignations and byelections law. The assembly, the presiding chairman announced, will also vote on the bill that day.

This was followed by four assemblymen speaking in support of the 1978-79 financial, economic and social report of the state and in support of the bill on the targets of the third 4-year economic plan of the state and on the production and services targets for the 1978 economic plan. Both the report and the bill had earlier been presented to the assembly by the Council of Ministers. The meeting was then briefly recessed.

When the meeting resumed, five more assemblymen spoke in support of the bill. The presiding chairman announced that on 7 March the Council of Ministers will reply to any points on the bill raised by the assemblymen; the bill will also be voted upon on that day. The meeting concluded at 1230. It will continue 6 March.

Committee Members Announced

BK041448Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Mar 78 BK

[Text] At today's session of the first meeting of the Second People's Assembly, the presiding chairman read out the names of secretaries and committee members who will be in charge of various matters for the tenure of the assembly.

The report presented to the assembly is as follows:

Credentials Committee

Secretary: Col Kyaw Min of Bhamo constituency I; members: U Tun Aye of Dedaye II; U Lai Zi of Demoso II; Lt Col Myo Myint of the Coco Islands; and U Tin Aye of Paukkaung.

Financial and National Planning Committee

Secretary: U Tun Way of Yamethin II; members: U Thein Tun of Kyauktan; Dr Khin Maung Nyunt of Kamayut; Maj Myint Shwe of Thaketa II; and U Han Shwe of Syriam.

Cooperatives, Agriculture, Livestock and Forests Committee

Secretary: Dr Chit of Meiktila II; members: U Aung Khin of Pyinmana II; U Hla Sein of Moulmeingyun I; U Tin Aung of Rathedaung I; and U Tin Aung of Thegon I.

Commercial Affairs Committee

Secretary: U Kyaw Thant of Pyawdwe II; members: U Taik Kywe of Myaing II; U U Khin of Pwinbyu I; U Ba Myint of Myaungmya II; and U Tin Aye of Pazundaung.

Industrial and Natural Resources Committee

Secretary: Col Aung Myint of Seikkyi-Kanaungto; members: U Ohn Kyaing of Nyaunglebin II; U San Win of Henzada I; U Kyaw Nyein of Mawlaik; and U Sein Hlaing of Thongwa II.

Construction and Communications Committee

Secretary: U Tin Ohn of Waw I; members: U Kan Tun of Hlaingbwe I; U Hla Sein of Chauk II; Col Ko Ko Lay of Kyaukpadaung I; and U Ohn Sein of Indaw.

Science and Technology Committee

Secretary: U Htwe Han of Shwedaung II; members: Dr Mehn Thet San of Chaungzon II; U Kyaw Myint of Thazi II; U Shein Kyaw Win of Seikpyu; and U Myint Lwin of Latha.

Public Administration Affairs Committee

Secretary: U Hla Tun of Kyangin; members: U Nein Lein, alias Bo Lin, of Paletwa II; U Hla Kyaw Aung of Buthidaung II; Daw Than Myint of Bassein East II; and U N.D. Zau Tawng of Ingyinyan.

International Relations and Foreign Affairs Committee

Secretary: Lt Col Min Kyi of An; members: U Tin Maung of Mandalay Northeast II; U Sai Aung Tun of Mogaung; Col Lu Maw of Yesagyo II; and U Taik Soe of Kawlin.

Law Drafting Committee

Secretary: U Ohn Maung of Pyu II; members: U Aung Shwe U of Rathedaung II; U Naing Win of Pakkoku I; U Tun Aung Kyaw of Maungdaw I; and U Sing Kho Khai of Kin-U I.

Social Affairs Committee

Secretary: Lt Col Hla Bu of Tatkon I; members: Dr Shwe Tin of Sanchaung; U Tin Dun of Mergui East I; U Bo Wa of Ngazun I; and Daw May May Aung of Mingala-Taungnyunt II.

Peasants, Workers and Youth Affairs Committee

Secretary: U Than Hlaing of Lashio I; members: U Kyaw Than of Kyonpyaw I; Daw Kyi Kyi Sein of Thingangyun I; U Kyaw of Oktwin; and U Saw Myint Thein of Pantanaw II.

Nationalities Committee

Secretary: U Ohn Myint of Thaketa I; members: U Sai Tit Hsan of Keng Tung I; U Shan Ok of Thangtlang; U Saw Po Ni of Pa-An I; and U Khin Maung Kyi of Yegyi II.

Rice Production Report

BK060933Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Mar 78 BK

[Text] The report submitted by the Council of Ministers to the first meeting of the Second People's Assembly says that 650,000 acres of special high-yield paddy strains, 669,000 acres of good yield paddy strains and over 4 million acres of other paddy strains were cultivated under a short term plan in 1977-78 in order to increase production and meet the estimate that paddy production this year will be 16.1 million baskets higher than that of last year.

Greater production of paddy is expected because of cultivation of over 130,000 acres of high-yield paddy strains in Taikkyi township, Rangoon Division; 105,000 acres of high-yield paddy strains in Shwebo township, Sagaing Division; and an average of at least 100 acres of the same strains in 205 other paddy-growing townships under the close supervision of the government.

In Taikkyi township, the high-yield paddy production rate per acre is 74.35 baskets, while ordinary strains produce only 35.59 baskets per acre. In Shwebo, the high-yield paddy production rate per acre is 70.23 baskets, while ordinary strains produce only 33 baskets per acre. In other parts of the country, the per acre production rate of (high-yield paddy) is 67.73 baskets, while ordinary strains produce only 31.26 baskets per acre.

Since the production rate of the high-yield strains is over twice that of the ordinary strains, the peasants benefit more from cultivating the high-yield strains. Hence, acreage sown with the high-yield strains is expected to increase in coming years. Precautionary measures were taken during the early part of the 1977 monsoon season, because it was feared that the monsoon might be late. However, crop damage was not as severe as estimated. Hence the paddy harvest for 1977-78 will not be as poor as anticipated earlier.

Industry No 1 Report

BK061041Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Mar 78 BK

[Text] The Council of Ministers report submitted to the first meeting of the Second People's Assembly says that the Industry No 1 Ministry is making efforts to improve the production rate of factories and workshops as well as the quality of their goods in 1977-78. All corporations, it further says, were able to improve the effective use of their machinery every year during the second 4-year plan.

Beginning 1977-78, the ministry started to utilize machinery capacity more effectively, and this effort will be maintained throughout the third 4-year plan. Meanwhile, efforts to improve product quality at its factories and workshops have also begun in 1977-78.

Maintenance and improvement of product quality are being carried out under careful plans. The ministry is also trying to procure all the industrial raw materials needed--cotton, sugarcane, jute and virginia tobacco--with the help of the Agricultural Corporation, units of the Defense Ministry, prisoners under the Prison Department of the Home and Religious Affairs Ministry and the farmlands operated by its industries.

During the second half of 1977, the ministry expected to earn a profit of 206.7 million kyats, but it earned 234.1 million kyats, thereby surpassing the target by 27.4 million kyats. It thus earned a 11.26 percent profit because of its ability to trim expenses by 39.3 million kyats.

6 March Activities

BK060948Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 6 Mar 78 BK

[Text] The first meeting of the Second People's Assembly continued for the 4th day at 1000 today. The session was attended by 461 assemblymen headed by President and State Council Chairman U Ne Win.

Today's session was presided over by assemblyman U Tha Hla of Bilin township constituency 11, Mon State, while Director General U Aung Khin Tint of the People's Assembly Office served as secretary. The presiding chairman first announced that of the total 462 assemblymen, 461 attended today's session, constituting 99.72 percent of the full quorum. He then announced the meeting valid and declared it open.

Gen San Yu, secretary of the State Council, then clarified the composition of each of the central organs of state power. The assembly put on record the clarification of the State Council which was followed by the discussion of the 1978 appropriations bill by six assemblymen who also offered suggestions. The meeting was then briefly recessed.

NE WIN ISSUES MESSAGE ON PEASANTS DAY

BK021006Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 2 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Chairman U Ne Win of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] has sent a message to the 1978 Peasants Day rallies being held today. The message called on the peasantry to raise agricultural production to fully achieve the targets of the economic plan. The message continued: The BSPP has been constantly working in accordance with its resolution to never lose sight of the welfare of the entire working masses, including the peasantry. It is also struggling to achieve genuine and lasting solidarity between the two basic classes--peasants and workers.

The working masses, including peasants and workers, are currently exercising their power in accordance with the state constitution. Many of them occupy responsible positions in the organs of power at various levels. It is thus necessary that peasant organizations at all levels and the peasantry in general build solidarity. To maintain the solidarity of peasants, peasants organizations at all levels must be consolidated and their leading role promoted.

U Ne Win then called on the peasants to strive their best in the agricultural sector to fulfill the targets of the 1978-79 economic plan under the BSPP's leadership and guidance, while building solidarity and promoting their leading role. Agricultural production targets, he added, are given priority in the economic plan. This is the first year of the third 4-year economic plan, so it is necessary to lay a good foundation for coming years.

It is also necessary for the peasants to dutifully carry out their task of increasing production, as called for by the BSPP. Producers cooperatives as well as cooperative farms must be set up to contribute toward higher production. While the entire working masses, including the peasantry, are striving together for a united, peaceful and prosperous socialist society, all kinds of saboteurs are at work. Peasants are thus required to actively participate in local security and people's militia programs and to support those military operations designed to crush all saboteurs and bring about peace and progress throughout the country.

REPORT ON 2 MARCH SRV INTRUSION IN MONDOLKIRI

BK040008Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2325 GMT 3 Mar 78 BK

[Text] At 0600 [2300 GMT] on 2 March, the Vietnamese forces stationed in our territory at Dak Dam in Mondolkiri Province penetrated another 1 km inside our territory. We ambushed and killed 16 of them. The survivors fled back in disorder leaving behind 7 dead. We seized 2 AK's, 2 machineguns, 3 M-79's and a basket of rice flour cakes.

While uttering sweet phrases about "special friendship and solidarity with the Cambodian people," "peaceful negotiation" and "respect for the independence and territorial integrity of Cambodia," the Vietnamese enemy still wants to annex Cambodian territory and force it into the Indochinese federation. It has also continued to encroach along the border, entering our territory, shelling and pounding it and sending spies and commandos to launch spying, espionage and sabotage activities and destroy the property, ricefields and crops of our people in the border area. Therefore, our people have continued to raise high their revolutionary vigilance to withstand and smash all the dark maneuvers and provocative and aggressive activities of the Vietnamese in order to forever defend Cambodian territory, national independence, sovereignty, honor and territorial integrity.

PRC RAILWAYS-TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES 4 MARCH

BK050402Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Mar 78 BK

[Text] The PRC railways and foreign trade delegation with Comrade Hsing Pei-chun, deputy general manager of the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation, as chairman, and Comrade (Chang Cheng-yao), deputy director of the Ministry of Railways, as deputy chairman, arrived in Phnom Penh by plane on 4 March to pay an official friendship visit to Democratic Cambodia. At Pochentong Airport the delegation was warmly welcomed by Comrade Mey Prang, chairman of the Committee for Communications, and many cadres from the communications and trade ministries. Comrade (Tung Kun-fen), military attache of the PRC Embassy, and other staff members also welcomed the delegation.

Mey Prang Banquet

BK060831Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 5 Mar 78 BK

[Report on 4 March Phnom Penh banquet honoring the PRC railway and foreign trade delegation, with excerpts of speeches by Chairman of the Cambodian Committee for Communications Mey Prang and head of the PRC delegation Hsing Pei-chun--read by announcer]

[Text] On the evening of 4 March, at the Phnom Penh guest house, Comrade Mey Prang, chairman of the Committee for Communications, hosted a banquet to welcome and honor the PRC railways and foreign trade delegation now visiting Cambodia. The banquet was given under the auspices of Comrade Vorn Vet, deputy prime minister for economic affairs of the Government of Democratic Cambodia, and was attended by many cadres of the communications and trade ministries. Comrade Hsing Pei-chun, deputy general manager of the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation, head of the delegation; Comrade (Chang Cheng-yao), deputy director of the Ministry of Railways, deputy head of the delegation and other members of the delegation also attended. PRC ambassador Comrade Sun Hao and embassy staff members were also present. On this occasion, Comrade Mey Prang and Comrade Hsing Pei-chun made speeches from which we give the following excerpts.

In his speech, Comrade Mey Prang said: On behalf of the workers and Communications Committee of Democratic Cambodia, we would like to extend our warmest welcome and express profound sentiments of fraternal revolutionary friendship to the railway surveying team led by Comrade Hsing Pei-chung, which is now paying a friendly visit and is on a friendship mission to our country. We are firmly convinced that, like the visits of other delegations, your presence among us will further strengthen the militant solidarity, cooperation and great fraternal revolutionary friendship that exist between our two parties, peoples and countries--Cambodia and PRC--and will further advance the cause of the socialist revolution and construction in our two countries.

On this visit, our Chinese comrades have brought us excellent news on the successes scored by the fraternal Chinese people under the correct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party with Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as its chairman and clear-sighted leader.

The first session of the Fifth National People's Congress, which is now meeting successfully, has raised high the great revolutionary banner of Comrade Chairman Mao and has resolutely implemented the brilliant political lines of the 11th CCP Congress, has constantly pursued the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and has gathered strength from the great national solidarity for advancing the great revolutionary movements to achieve the four modernizations and build China into a powerful, socialist country in this century.

We are very pleased with this most favorable situation enjoyed by the fraternal PRC which is a great encouragement to our Cambodian people.

Comrades: You have come to our country at a time when our people, under the KCP's correct leadership, are doubling their efforts to fulfill their tasks of defending the country, the party's proletarian administrative power, and of carrying on socialist revolution and construction by adhering constantly to the principles of independence, sovereignty, self-reliance, and self-determination. In particular, in the field of national defense, our heroic people and Cambodian Revolutionary Army, which have made great sacrifices, have succeeded in totally defending the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Cambodia within the present borders, and are still trying to overcome all obstacles to constantly master the situation and to defend Democratic Cambodia forever.

Your presence has greatly encouraged us. During your stay, you will be able to learn of the efforts of our people and of the sincere sentiments of fraternal and revolutionary consideration that our people have toward the Chinese people.

In his reply speech, Comrade Hsing Pei-chun said: "Today, as soon as our railway survey team of the foreign trade and railways departments arrived in the heroic territory of Democratic Cambodia, it was immediately and warmly welcomed by Comrade Committee Chairman Mey Prang, Comrade Deputy Committee Chairman (Van Rith) and other Cambodian comrades. This evening, the comrade deputy prime minister had a cordial talk with us.

On behalf of the members of our survey team, I would like to express our most sincere thanks for the most cordial and warm welcome extended to us by Deputy Prime Minister Vorn Vet and other Cambodian comrades-in-arms. It is true that most comrades in our team have come to Cambodia for the first time; however, we have a feeling of respect and admiration for the fraternal KCP, the heroic Cambodian people and for the cause of the Cambodian revolution.

Under the KCP's wise leadership with the Comrade Secretary Pol Pot as leader, you, comrades, have scored great achievements in all fields, including the struggle against imperialist aggression and destruction by local class enemies; the task of consolidating

revolutionary state power, the task of defending the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of your country; and the tasks of healing the war's wounds, of developing agriculture and rehabilitating the economy and so forth.

We would like to express our sincere admiration and profound salutation to the revolutionary and fearless spirit of the Cambodian people who have never been intimidated in the face of ferocious and savage acts, and who have dared to struggle with great determination and constant adherence to the principles of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance. We are resolved to support the just struggle of the heroic Cambodian people in their task of defending their country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Our country is now successfully holding a meeting of the Fifth NPC. This represents a great and significant event in the political life of our people. Our people have resolved to remain under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee with the Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng--that clear-sighted guide--as its leader, to raise high the great banner of Chairman Mao, carry on the desires of Chairman Mao and implement the political lines of the 11th National CCP Congress, maintain the class struggle as our principle to provide better administration for the nation, wage the struggle to achieve the four modernizations and build our country into a powerful and great socialist nation so that it can contribute even more greatly to mankind.

Our survey team has come to fraternal Cambodia to discuss and study the work and technical problems related to the construction of the railway line from Phnom Penh to the Kompong Saom port. We come here to learn from you, our comrades-in-arms. We firmly believe that we will be able to learn many important lessons. We are convinced that, due to our common effort, this survey will be successfully and satisfactorily accomplished.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of happiness and cordiality permeated with the spirit of revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity that exist between the people of the two countries--Cambodia and PRC.

YUGOSLAV PRESS DELEGATION ARRIVES 4 MARCH

BK050232Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Mar 78 BK

[Text] The Yugoslav press delegation led by Comrade (Nikola Vitorovic), writer of Belgrade radio and television, arrived in Phnom Penh by plane on 4 March for an official friendship visit to Democratic Cambodia at the invitation of the information and propaganda section of the Cambodian Foreign Ministry.

The Yugoslav press delegation was warmly welcomed at Pochentong Airport by many cadres from the information and propaganda section of the Cambodian Foreign Ministry.

Yugoslav Ambassador Mihailo Lompar, his wife and embassy staff members also welcomed the Yugoslav press delegation.

The Yugoslav press delegation comprises Comrade (Nikola Vitorovic), writer of Belgrade radio and television, chairman, and other members of the delegation, including (Sliko Sedonic), writer of TANJUG NEWS AGENCY of Belgrade; Comrade (Dragoslav Ronzic), Peking correspondent of POLITIKA; Comrade (Marko Mihailo Virovic), Peking correspondent of VJESNIK; and Comrade (Dragan Jelcic), cameraman of Belgrade radio and television.

ARMY DEFENDS KAMPOT, TERRITORIAL WATERS FROM SRV

BK050322Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Since 17 April 1975 when our Cambodian nation and people, under the KCP's correct and wise leadership, won the great historic victory over the U.S. imperialists--the biggest imperialist ringleaders in the world--and their lackeys, our heroic revolutionary army in charge of defending the territorial waters and islands in Kampot sector, southwestern region, like other valiant revolutionary soldiers throughout the country, have continued to make unconditional sacrifices to defend Democratic Cambodia, the people, the KCP, worker-peasant revolutionary administration and the fruits of victory of the revolution to keep them strong, powerful and everlasting.

In fact, in May 1975 after the war against the U.S. imperialists and the Thieu-Ky puppet clique, the Vietnamese sent its forces to invade and seize Poulo Wai and various other islands in a most insolent manner. However, its forces were ignominiously smashed, defeated and driven from our territorial waters and islands by our heroic army.

Later, particularly at the end of 1977, the Vietnamese, assuming that it had a sufficiently large country and military and plenty of modern foreign weapons, sent its troops to invade our territorial waters and islands in the Kampot sector and along the Cambodia-Vietnam border in an attempt to force Cambodia into a Vietnam-dominated Indochinese federation.

However, the Vietnamese enemy was unable to fulfill its criminal desire. Moreover, its troops were continuously smashed and defeated by our revolutionary army defending the territorial waters and islands in Kampot sector. But, despite such ignominious defeats, the Vietnamese still obstinately continued its activities of encroachment, provocation and aggression against our territorial waters and islands. In fact, since the beginning of January 1978, our valiant revolutionary army has captured many Vietnamese spies in our territorial waters and islands who were disguised as refugees and fishermen. All of this clearly shows that the Vietnamese will not abandon its dark Indochinese federation strategy scheme.

Realizing this, our valiant army stationed on the territorial waters and islands in Kampot sector, as well as all valiant revolutionary soldiers throughout the country, are determined to continue making unconditional sacrifices to struggle and smash the Vietnamese and to completely eradicate all of their criminal activities from our mainland, sea and island territory and to defend our national independence, sovereignty, honor, territorial integrity and the banner of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance of our nation and people to keep them red and everlasting.

BRIEFS

GUNNY SACK PRODUCTION--Since completing the repair of the gunny sack factory at Don Teav in Battambang sector, northwestern region, the revolutionary workers have linked themselves with frontline combatants defending the frontier. Efforts are being made to speed up production of rice sacks to meet the demands of the current harvest. New techniques are being used to produce good quality sacks. Wooden looms and various types of spare parts are made locally to insure the factory's smooth operation. As a result, 2,283 good quality sacks are being produced by this factory. The revolutionary workers have also planted hemp at the Boeng Trap, Boeng Chungruk, Pralay Thngo and Damrei Chhor worksites. New tracts of land are being reclaimed to further expand hemp hectareage. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 Mar 78 BK]

SENATOR KENNEDY'S CALL FOR U.S. AID CITED

BK050350Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Mar 78 BK

[Text] According to Western news sources, on 3 March U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy called on the administration of Mr Jimmy Carter to respond to our government's appeal for immediate assistance in food supplies through international organizations.

Mr Edward Kennedy made the call after the U.S. Department of State had publicized a letter in which the U.S. Government only expressed sympathy toward the Lao Government's proposals. No specific U.S. Government decisions were mentioned in the letter.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS SECTION OF KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN'S 2 MARCH REPORT

BK060550Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Mar 78 BK

[Premier Kaysone Phomvihan's report at the 2 March joint session of the Supreme People's Council and Council of Ministers--read by announcer. The lengthy full text of this report, broadcast by Vientiane Domestic Service in three parts on 6 March, will be published in a later issue of the DAILY REPORT as it becomes available in translation.]

[Excerpt] Having been defeated and dealt stunning blows in the Indochina War, the U.S. imperialists are now going all out to preserve their role as chieftains of the imperialist side. However, they face numerous difficulties in all areas, both at home and abroad. Nevertheless, extremely reactionary and intransigent as they are, the U.S. imperialists are using their great resources to capitalize on the disunity among the world's revolutionary movements and trying to restructure their global counterrevolutionary strategy to involve security cooperation and sharing of responsibility. They are pressuring their allies to develop their forces to bridge the gap between the United States' own absurd strategy and its decreasing capabilities. However, the U.S. imperialists and their allies can not achieve success. They will only lead each other to hell.

The U.S. imperialists' policy is to pressure and dip their hands into the pockets of various friendly countries near and far in order to flood those countries with their surplus goods, thereby bringing their economies to a standstill. They have nurtured their faithful lackeys in these countries and used them as tools to suppress the patriotic, progressive movements of the people. They are also advertising a farcical "balance of forces" to deceive and split the world's revolutionary movements, and spreading propaganda to conceal their policy of accelerating weapons production and strengthening various military bases with a view to implementing their so-called "strategy of threats and warnings."

The U.S. imperialists' schemes are very subtle and brutal. Their attempts to attack and overthrow revolutionary movements in various regions and to interfere in all progressive movements shows their reactionary, stubborn nature and that of their associates. Although the imperialists and reactionaries continue taking advantage of the confused situation, causing a certain amount of damage to the world's revolutionary movements, it is certain that--like the Lao saying, "an elephant can die from getting entangled in vines, while a tiger can be killed with a stick"--no matter what they do, they will not be able to arrest the decline of imperialism in the world. The more they wriggle, the more quickly they will fall.

B. Southeast Asia is one of the most important regions in the world. It is true that the situation in this part of the world is changing in a complicated manner, but it is much different from the past. With the great victories of the three Indochinese peoples and the U.S. imperialists' forced withdrawal from Indochina, the balance of forces in this region has clearly changed in favor of the revolutionary side. The struggles for genuine peace, independence and neutrality are vigorously developing among the people, especially the middle classes. The revolutionary struggles guided by the working classes in Southeast Asian countries have been maintained and developed.

The internal disputes among the imperialists, as well as those among the powerholders in the Southeast Asian countries, have exacerbated. However, faced with the danger of collapse in accordance with their own domino theory, imperialism and various reactionary powers in this region are seeking by all means to settle internal disagreements, suppress the people's struggle movements, deceive public opinion at home and abroad, and thwart and split the revolutionary and progressive movements in this region.

The U.S. imperialists are scheming to use U.S.-Japanese security cooperation and so-called "detente and balance of forces" in this region to conceal their criminal hands. They are striving to concentrate all reactionary power, and are seeking by all means to instigate and interfere in the ASEAN group in accordance with their dark schemes to turn this group into a military alliance of some form or other.

They are now conducting a very subtle, vicious, counterrevolutionary two-faced campaign to deceive public opinion and lull us into reducing our vigilance. They have created certain disturbances, thus causing temporary problems for the revolutionary movements in this region and a difficult period of development on the road forward. However, the revolutionary movements in this region continue to develop. They will achieve further successes. This is the inevitable trend of this region, which cannot be reversed by any imperialist or reactionary forces.

With regard to the situation in Thailand over the past year, there were some complicated problems requiring our attention. The U.S. imperialists, after retreating for a period in face of the vigorous struggle of the Thai people, have now been allowed to reactivate in certain forms some of their military bases in Thailand. Also, Japan is investing heavily in Thailand. These factors not only seriously affect the goals of the Thai people of all strata who have been sacrificing their blood to achieve genuine peace, independence and neutrality for Thailand, but also directly threaten the security of our country.

Since the dictatorial, fascist Thanom-Praphat clique was overthrown by the patriotic, democratic movements of the Thai youths, students and people, many Thai governments have taken turns administering the affairs of the country. However, all those governments continued to suppress the patriotic, progressive movements of the Thai people. They continued to foster, support and assist the exiled Lao reactionaries in their fight against our Lao revolution. They continued to violate our country's territory and airspace. It is true that they have opened their border with our country at certain points, but they have restricted and obstructed the transport through Thailand of goods necessary for production and for the daily life of our Lao people. Obviously their words do not match their actions. Such actions have affected goodneighborly relations between the peoples of Laos and Thailand.

C. In the aftermath of the great successes of the militant solidarity alliance among the three peoples of the three nations--Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia--in defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors, a new factor has come to public attention. For almost half a century Laos and Vietnam have been comrades and brothers, regularly sharing weal and woe in the joint struggle against the common enemies of the three nations in Indochina--namely the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists--for national liberation and national independence. This precious, traditional solidarity has become a law of development in the revolutions of each country. Entering the stage of the socialist revolution, the friendly relations and cooperation between Laos and Vietnam have been continuously consolidated and their quality developed on a new basis in the cause of defending and building socialism in each country according to each country's line of independence and self-mastery. Lao-Vietnamese relations have become a vital factor guaranteeing normality in this region. Our party, government and people have done their best to maintain, foster, promote and expand this great, special solidarity.

The parties and governments of many fraternal countries rejoice over this fine situation. Our enemies have always sought by all means to sabotage the special relationship between Laos and Vietnam. Therefore, we cannot be careless. We must be continually vigilant and maintain our determination to defeat them ever more painfully.

Recently a sad situation for the peoples of the three Indochinese countries has developed--the armed clashes along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border. The Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples developed solidarity, unitedly fought shoulder to shoulder and together won victories. This militant solidarity was a vital factor in Cambodia's and Vietnam's efforts in pursuing their revolutionary cause. Border problems between the countries in Indochina go back into history. The colonialists caused confusion in this regard for almost 100 years. The building of a border of friendship is a political responsibility of each of our countries; and the key to resolving this issue must be found in the true nature of socialism.

Our Lao people are proud of the model demarcation of the border line of friendship between Laos and Vietnam, which was accomplished in a spirit of comradeship and fraternity. We maintain that the three-point proposal contained in the SRV Government's statement of 5 February 1978, on relations between Vietnam and Cambodia, is a rational one. We are firmly convinced that with the time-honored solidarity and friendship between the peoples of the two nations, Democratic Cambodia and the SRV will meet and hold discussions as early as possible. We hope that through negotiations the two countries will successfully settle the border problem. Our people's earnest desire is to maintain relations of special solidarity among the peoples of the three countries--Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia--and to make them bright and last forever.

In short, regarding the general situation in the world and particularly in this region, following the successes of the three Indochinese peoples, the three revolutionary currents of the world continue to vigorously expand their offensive and win many victories, thereby daily shifting the balance of forces in the world as well as in this region clearly in favor of the revolution. This is an objective condition creating most favorable advantages for all revolutionary and progressive movements.

The U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries are resorting to all kinds of subtle, cruel trickery. For example, they are trying to take advantage of and to aggravate the present disagreements among the world revolutionary movements in the hope of fulfilling their evil schemes. They have recently caused a certain amount of damage in this respect. Therefore, we absolutely must constantly heighten vigilance.

The inevitable victory of the might of the militant solidarity of the world revolutionary movements cannot be reversed. The special characteristics of the epoch allowing a country to proceed directly to socialism by bypassing capitalism are becoming brighter, and they cannot be obstructed by any reactionary force.

JOINT CABINET-SPC SESSION CONCLUDES 3 MARCH

BK040136Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 4 Mar 78 BK

[Text] As reported earlier, a joint session between the Supreme People's Council and the Council of Ministers was held on 2 March. It ended on 3 March.

The joint session considered a report on the situation in 1977, the direction, duties and tasks for the next 3 years ending in 1980 and the main tasks of the 1978 state plan, which was submitted by Premier Kaysone Phomvihane. The session also considered a report on the implementation of the 1977 state budget and the state budget plan for 1978 submitted by Vice Premier Nouthak Phoumsavan. The session unanimously passed the two reports.

BRIEFS

AID FOR CHILDREN--Vientiane, 4 Mar--The International Union for the Protection of Children (UIPE) in Laos yesterday held a ceremony to deliver its aid to Laos. Piracha Akram, representative of the UIPE in Laos, handed over the consignment of goods to Khamphet Phengmuong, staff director of the Lao State Planning Commission, in the presence of representatives of the Lao Ministry of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs and the State Planning Commission, and many officials of the UIPE. The consignment of goods, worth \$4.5 million, consists of six trucks and cars, more than 200 tons of canned fish, and a storage area built in 1976 at Tha Phalasai in Vientiane. Addressing the conferment ceremony, Mr Khamphet Phengmuong thanked the UIPE for its aid to Laos and said that its assistance has helped to heal the wounds of war in Laos and improve his people's life. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0929 GMT 4 Mar 78 BK]

YOUTH DELEGATIONS IN GDR--Vientiane, 1 Mar--A delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union headed by its secretary, Maichantan Sengmani, who is also a member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and minister at the premier's office, left Vientiane for Berlin yesterday on an official friendly visit to the German Democratic Republic. It was seen off by Miss Hinsila, member of the Central Committee of the union, and other officials. Dieter Jarck, GDR ambassador to Laos, was at the airport. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 1 Mar 78 BK]--Vientiane, 2 Mar--A delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union headed by Bounthavi Nganliachan, chairman of the union Central Committee's children's commission, returned to Vientiane on 28 February after attending the international art festival held in Berlin by the Free German Youth League. During its stay in the GDR, the delegation visited industrial and cultural establishments in Berlin and attended a meeting in support of Laos and Vietnam convened by the World Federation of Democratic Youth. [Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 2 Mar 78 BK]

GDR ART GIFTS--Vientiane, 2 Mar--The German Democratic Republic yesterday presented the Lao Ministry of Information, Propaganda, Culture and Tourism with a number of art articles. These products were displayed in Vientiane from 13 to 26 February at the art goods exhibition. The gifts were handed over to Son Khamvanvongsa, director of the ministry's office. [Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 2 Mar 78 BK]

200 VILLAGERS REPORTED KIDNAPPED BY CAMBODIANS

BK060631Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 6 Mar 78 BK

[Text] According to a report by a correspondent of Radio Thailand in Chanthaburi Province, on 5 March at 0720 [0020 GMT] a number of local terrorists backed by external forces armed with M-16 rifles and hand grenades intruded into village group 1, Ban Sap Ta Mao Tambon Ong Tadong, Pong Nam Ron district, Chanthaburi Province, and took away some 20 families numbering about 200 villagers. The intruders also planted land mines throughout the area. Some villagers who tried to flee hit the mines. Several of them were wounded.

Deputy Provincial Governor Bunnak Saisawang accompanied by administrative officials arrived at the scene to evacuate the wounded and take them to the hospital. They also provided rice and canned food to the victims. Late last night military units and administrative officials joined together in launching a pursuit and combing the area.

THAI RAT Report

BK060529Y Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 6 Mar 78 pp 1, 16 BK

[Excerpts] The THAI RAT correspondent has reported from Chanthaburi Province that, on 5 March at about 0800 [0100 GMT], a group of over 100 communist terrorists and Khmer Rouge troops armed with rifles and dressed in green jungle fatigues crossed into Thailand and abducted some 200 villagers from Ban Sap Ta Mao and Ban Stol, in village group 1, Tambon Ong Ta Dong, Pong Nam Ron district, Chanthaburi Province and took them to Cambodia.

The communist terrorists and Khmer Rouge troops first surrounded Ban Sap Ta Mao and herded the villagers working in the fields together, while a number of them surprised Ban Stol--which is a nearby village--and abducted another group of villagers. A number of villagers panicked and tried to flee back and hit land mines planted by the communist terrorists and Khmer Rouge troops.

About 59 families, numbering about 100 people, of villagers who managed to run away from the abductors to safety are now taking refuge in Ban Plaeng, Ban Khong Phatthana and Ban Sap Ta San. Deputy Governor Bunnak Saisawang, Deputy Administrative Governor Sumit Unosot and Pong Nam Ron district chief Watcharin Udomrat visited the scene and provided villagers with food and clothes.

Meanwhile, another group of well-armed communist terrorists and Khmer Rouge troops crossed into Ban Khao Fai and Ban Na Sanat, in village group 2, Tambon Sai Khao, Pong Nam Ron district, and abducted an unknown number of villagers. At the time this report was made a marine unit was pursuing that group of Khmer Rouge troops and communist terrorists.

KRIANGSAK CITES CPT AS RESPONSIBLE FOR BORDER PROBLEMS

BK040309Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 4 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan told newsmen during an interview at Government House yesterday that there was evidence that Thai communist terrorities now hiding in Cambodia were responsible for a few recent attacks from Cambodia, for acts of looting and for abducting Thai villagers into Cambodia. However, he said, small bands of Cambodian soliders had unintentionally trespassed into Thai territory from time to time.

The prime minister reaffirmed that the "third party"--Thai communist terrorists--have been causing problems along the Thai border, particularly at Paet Um village in Nam Yun district of Ubon-Ratchathani Province. He disclosed that there were no military or police forces in that village which is regarded as a strategic hamlet by the communists. The villagers do not support the terrorists, nor have the terrorists been able to recruit new members from the local people, he said, adding that only Defense Volunteers were guarding the village. For this reason, he pointed out, the communist terrorists launched attacks on the village and forced the people into Cambodia to listen to their propaganda.

However, he said, there might be some groups of Cambodians who are working against the Cambodian Government from Thai soil. He stressed that the Thai Government will never let anyone use Thai territory as their base to harm the Cambodian Government. According to many reports, he said, some groups have been sending people who have fled from Cambodia back into Cambodia to create trouble for such personal interests as the timber and precious stone trades. The authorities cannot take any legal action against them because of insufficient evidence.

The Thai Government will tighten measures to control the Cambodian refugees to prevent them from causing undesirable incidents.

Asked about the talks between the Thai and Cambodian authorities in Vientiane, the prime minister said that although the countries have not yet opened embassies in each other's territory, Thailand and Cambodia have resumed normal contacts and trade. Besides Samet island, Thailand is considering setting up another trade point in Aranyaprathet district. The prime minister said that the two countries need some time but not very long to open embassies. The border clashes, he said, have in no way obstructed good relations between Thailand and Cambodia.

KRIANGSAK ASKS TO HAVE PRC VISIT POSTPONED TO 29 MARCH

BK061126Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1103 GMT 6 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Bangkok, 6 Mar (AFP)--Thai Premier Kriangsak Chamanan today disclosed that he had requested postponement of his visit to China to 29 March. General Kriangsak said he had delivered the request to the Chinese Embassy here.

The prime minister was earlier scheduled to make a week-long visit to China beginning 23 March. He said that he had decided to postpone the visit in order to attend the cremation of the late General Arun Thawathasin, shot dead during the abortive coup on March 26 last year.

General Kriangsak said that a Chinese trade delegation, which recently visited Thailand, had ordered, from the private sector, a large quantity of Thai textiles, including cotton and polyester.

PAPER REPORTS CANCELLATION OF VISIT BY AMBASSADOR YOUNG

BK040612Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 4 Mar 78 p 1 BK

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young has cancelled his planned visit to Thailand, the U.S. Embassy here confirmed yesterday. The U.S. Mission at the United Nations in New York said the ambassador has decided to stay in New York to attend the Security Council meetings on Rhodesia next week. Young had been scheduled to arrive in Bangkok yesterday to participate in the 34th session of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and proceed to Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. Young was also scheduled to visit northern Thailand where United Nations officials are engaged in crop substitution programmes aimed at reducing opium cultivation, and Indochinese refugee camps in northeast Thailand.

Spokeswoman Valerie Bradley also said "it's still possible" for Young to go to South Africa for the funeral of black leader Robert M. Sobukwe on 11 March. Young's trip, she said, would depend how soon the council could wind up the Rhodesia debate.

SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER FIRYUBIN EXPECTED IN MARCH

BK050210Y Bangkok POST in English 5 Mar 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Firyubin is expected in Bangkok this month and may even be arriving early enough to attend the ESCAP annual meeting this week, reliable diplomatic sources said yesterday. Firyubin, the highest-ranking Russian diplomat to arrive here in recent years will be a guest of the Foreign Affairs Ministry during his stay and is expected to meet ranking government leaders. He last visited Thailand in 1974.

OFFICIAL TERMS MEKONG COMMITTEE MEETING 'SUCCESSFUL'

BK041440Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 4 Mar 78 BK

[Text] According to the executive agent of the Mekong Committee, Mr J.W. Van der Oord, the Interim Mekong Committee, comprising delegates from Thailand, Laos and Vietnam, held its meeting in Hanoi on 22 to 24 February. All former and new projects involving about \$50 million at this initial stage have been approved. Assistance for the said projects, Mr Van der Oord said, will be further discussed at the coming ESCAP meeting to be held in Bangkok from 7 to 17 March.

Besides aid from the ESCAP member countries, the executive agent of the Mekong Committee stated, assistance is expected to come from the UNDP and certain countries in the OPEC group, while the committee's appeal on the food production development project will be extended to the world food project.

Besides the allocated expenditure of \$50 million, each of these member countries will pay into a counterpart fund totaling about \$70 million for the projects.

Mr Van der Oord termed the Committee's first session in Hanoi as successful. The meeting has considered the listed projects to be implemented in 1978, which include the project on navigation on certain parts of the Mekong basin, the project on the setting up of fisheries stations in Laos in line of the Nam Ngum project, and the project on water pumping from the Mekong for irrigation and cultivation purposes which will directly benefit Thailand's northeastern area. Another project approved, he said, was the Pha Mong program under which 1,800 megawatts of electricity will be produced.

So far, he said, no contacts have been made from Cambodia on the revival of the Mekong development project. However, the executive agent of the Mekong Committee said Cambodia ought to send its delegation to attend the coming ESCAP meeting next week.

SUNTHON ON GROWTH PROSPECTS, INVESTMENT POLICY

BK050634Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 3 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Sunthon Hongladarom gave an address on Thailand's economic and social policy before the Foreign Correspondents Club at the President Hotel yesterday. He believes that economic policy plays a vital role in a government's success. This belief inspired past governments to create various institutes to control and promote economic development.

He revealed that since the National Economic and Social Development Board was established in 1959, economic growth has increased at a rate of 7 percent annually, except last year when the rate of increase was only 6.2 percent due to the drought.

The investment climate is very important to economic development, he pointed out, adding that the government supports expansion of exports and foreign markets which will lead to increased industrial investment. It is believed that heavy industries such as fertilizer, natural gas and soda ash will also help stimulate national economic growth.

Accordingly, he said, the present government has formulated a three-point policy to improve the investment climate. First, with regard to foreign affairs the government's policy is to promote relations with all countries regardless of differences in political and economic systems. Second, regarding internal politics the government has successfully enforced the country's laws and regulations and has created a good understanding among the Thai people. Third, concerning internal economic affairs the government has a firm policy to promote a free economic system in order to strengthen the national economy. The Thai people have fully cooperated with the government in implementing this three-point policy.

Regarding rural development, the government has given top priority to aiding people in drought-stricken areas by allocating 1.6 billion baht. More than 30 billion baht has already been spent to assist them. This money will be used to implement the provincial development plan in each province, to provide jobs for those who suffered income losses because of the drought. Moreover the government has also expanded agricultural aid, particularly in areas having no irrigation facilities.

The prime minister himself, he said, is very concerned about rural living conditions and has gone to meet the people in all regions to boost cooperation between the government and people. If we can provide public facilities such as electricity and water, and build small industries in all villages the people will not flow into Bangkok to look for jobs. This in turn will help relieve economic and social problems now plaguing the capital, he noted.

Touching on the birth control policy of the past decade, he revealed that Thailand can now maintain its birth rate at 2.5 percent and will try to reduce it to 2.1 percent by the end of the Fourth National Economic and Social Development Plan.

AFP CITES SRV SOURCE ON SOVEREIGNTY OVER SPRATLYS

BK050548Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0540 GMT 5 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Mar (AFP)--Vietnam intends to maintain its sovereignty over the Spratly archipelago in the South China Sea, but is in favor of a negotiated settlement to any frontier challenges by its neighbors, a well-informed source said here today.

This is similar to the position taken by the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) of South Vietnam in June 1974 that "the Spratly Islands are part of Vietnamese territory." The PRG said then that it reserved the right to defend its sovereignty" over the archipelago.

The latest flurry in the Spratlys stems from the Filipino occupation 3 days ago of the barren islet of Panata, the seventh in the archipelago to be taken over by the Philippines. Vietnam maintains a military presence on six of the isles, and another is held by forces from Taiwan.

The cluster of islands is claimed by Vietnam, China, Taiwan and the Philippines.

CONCLUSION OF PRC NPC SESSION, GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS REPORTED

BK060521Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Mar 78 BK

[Text] According to NCNA, the first session of the PRC's Fifth National People's Congress [NPC] held in Peking has ended. The session unanimously approved the Constitution of the PRC, a resolution on the report on the work of the government and the national anthem of the PRC. It elected Comrade Yeh Chien-ying chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. It also elected 20 vice chairmen. They are: Soong Ching-ling, Nieh Jung-chen, Liu Po-cheng, Ulanfu, We Te, Wei Kuo-ching, Chen Yun, Kuo Mo-jo, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Chang Ting-cheng, Tsai Chang, Teng Ying-chao, Saifudin, Liao Cheng-chih, Chi Peng-fei, Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Te-heng and Hu Chueh-wen. Comrade Chi Peng-fei was elected secretary-general of the NPC Standing Committee.

Upon the recommendation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the congress appointed Comrade Hua Kuo-feng premier of the State Council and, upon Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's recommendation, appointed 13 vice premiers. They are: Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Chi Teng-kuei, Yu Chiu-li, Chen Hsi-lien, Keng Piao, Chen Yung-kuei, Fang I, Wang Che, Ku Mu, Kang Shih-en and Chen Mu-hua.

The congress also decided on Comrade Kuo Mo-jo as president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Comrade Hu Chiao-mu as president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

NHAN DAN COMMENTARY SCORES U.S. RELIANCE ON NEUTRON BOMB

BK061008Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Mar 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 6 March commentary: "The Neutron Bomb Is No Talisman for the Imperialists"]

[Text] Progressive people in the United States and the rest of the world have criticized the Carter administration ever more strongly for unceasingly increasing military spending, for expanding and accelerating the arms race, for stepping up the production of neutron bombs, and for reinforcing U.S. armed forces in many places throughout the world.

The U.S. military budget has constantly increased, expanding from \$112 billion in 1977 to \$120 billion in 1978 and probably to \$130 billion in 1979. The sale of conventional weapons to various countries has been boosted to an unprecedented scale, totaling \$11.3 billion in 1977 and \$13.2 billion in 1978. For the next fiscal year, the U.S. Government has asked for congressional approval of aid exceeding \$4.1 billion in favor of 62 countries. The Carter administration has also ceaselessly increased the number of U.S. troops abroad and has maintained U.S. military bases overseas. Washington now boasts 683 important military installations in some countries plus 200 military bases and about 2,000 other small-scale military establishments scattered in 40 countries.

The Carter administration considers the production of mass-destruction neutron bombs to be its main effort in the arms race. U.S. military circles have publicly advocated arming NATO member countries with neutron bombs.

NHAN DAN points out: U.S. military circles pin great hopes on the neutron bomb, confident that it will give more deterrent clout to their military machine and will help them regain lost military superiority. However, they are once again mistaken, just as they were mistaken in the atomic bomb production race. Neither the neutron bomb nor any other force can ever change the balance of forces which is becoming increasingly disadvantageous to the United States because of the all-round, incessant growth of the Soviet Union and the world socialist system and of the irrepressible advance of the three revolutionary currents which are surging in all continents and causing more and more economic and financial difficulties to Washington.

NHAN DAN concludes: By advocating the production of neutron bombs and accelerating the arms race, the United States has revealed ever more clearly its true colors as the number one enemy of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. The party which has made the most hullabaloo about human rights is exposing itself as the one which has ceaselessly conducted research on and produced the most barbarous lethal weapons.

Contrary to Washington's wishes, the U.S. scheme has failed to intimidate mankind. The world's peoples are now strong enough to stay the hands of the warmongers and to smash their war-provoking plans, in order to defend peace.

POWS SCORE CAMBODIAN AUTHORITIES' CRIMES ON BORDER

OW031555Y Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 3 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Mar (VNA)--Kampuchean troops were ordered to "kill all, burn all, destroy all" in their attacks on Vietnamese territory, five captured Kampuchean soldiers told French reporters in Vietnam's Tay Ninh Province last month.

The five prisoners spoke for more than an hour with correspondents of AGENCE FRANCE PRESS and L'HUMANITE, who reported that they were among 4,000 Kampuchean soldiers captured in Tay Ninh alone since October last year.

Nhim Saran, 25, platoon leader of Kampuchean regional forces, said: "I saw Vietnamese captured, trussed and killed with pick blows to the head."

He added: "I also saw about 30 of my fellow Kampucheans being killed with shovel and pick blows from April 1975 to 1977 for trifling reasons such as asking for greater freedom to move about. Before liberation, I didn't think such acts could be possible." Nhim Saran said he had taken advantage of a reconnaissance mission into Vietnamese territory, ordered by the Kampuchean authorities, to surrender to the Vietnamese army in Tay Ninh Province.

Another captured Kampuchean soldier, 38, whose name is withheld for the sake of his wife and his seven children still living in Kampuchea, said "in my cooperative 47 of the 60 able-bodied men were forced to go to the front. The rest were considered too old." He said terror was rife in his cooperative.

AFP on 26 February released an article by its Hanoi correspondent on a visit to a Kampuchean refugee camp in Ben Sang, Tay Ninh Province. AFP reported that the camp contained refugees from different strata of Kampuchean society. They included company commanders who had deserted from the Kampuchean army, university graduates, school teachers and peasants. They all said they fled Kampuchea because of the wretched living conditions and frequent reports of people disappearing or being massacred.

Vann Chum, a member of the Kampuchean Communist Party, said: "When I started seeing people who fought in the first resistance (against the French) being disgraced or assassinated in 1974, I decided to leave Kampuchea."

Captain U. K. Saphan, 33-year-old commander of Company 123 of Battalion 153 from Military Zone 203, east of the Mekong River, said: "I took advantage of a change of units to desert. I went back to my village in Svay Rieng where I was arrested."

He continued: "In the camp where I was held there were 300 prisoners. At the end there were only 19. Every morning on leaving for work we were struck three times on the body with a bamboo cane. We were beaten again in the evening before we were put back in chains." Saphan claimed to have personally witnessed murders of intellectuals, technicians, officers and even the rank and file in purges by the Kampuchean authorities.

A choreography teacher, Pen Yeth, held in a camp in Kampuchea with 120 prisoners said: "There were 30 officers, 25 teachers and the others were students or businessmen; after 6 months there were 20 survivors. All the others had died of hunger and neglect."

Former Phnom Penh school teacher So Vantha said that though the surveillance of the Phnom Penh authorities was very strict, they could not stop people escaping.

"From my cooperative I know that 300 to 400 people managed to get away," said So Vantha.

AFP REPORTS RESUMED FIGHTING IN 3 PROVINCES

OW032150Y Hong Kong AFP in English 2050 GMT 3 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon), Mar 3 (AFP)--Fighting between Cambodia and Vietnam had resumed along the borders of three Vietnamese provinces in the past 48 hours, after a lull of several days, a reliable source said here today.

Cambodian Khmer Rouge forces had also changed their tactics, switching from massive frontal attacks to the use, after heavy artillery fire, of small units of about 30 men, some of which remained in Vietnamese territory for guerrilla actions, the source said.

The most violent new clashes had been in Tay Ninh Province northwest of Ho Chi Minh City and north of the "parrot's Beak," particularly around Ta Not, Xa Mat and Song Tra, the source said.

Other fighting has taken place in Long An Province south of the "Parrot's Beak," and An Giang Province. In indicating a change of Cambodian tactics, the source was corroborating information given to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESS in recent days by Vietnamese officers in Tay Ninh and Kien Giang provinces.

Some of the small Cambodian units were said to rejoin their lines after being [word indistinct] into Vietnamese territory, while others remained in Vietnam. Observers who have visited three of the four most affected provinces said these repeated clashes [words indistinct] guerrilla activity which could go on for (?months), even years.

According to information of Vietnamese source the Khmer Rouge forces, not short of men for (?two months), had reserves of ammunition for two days, and had sprayed 1,000 shells over Vietnam's (13 October provincial) road between Lo Go and Trang Dong in Tay Ninh Province.

VPA OFFICER ON CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE, FOREIGN SUPPORT

HK060747Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0105 GMT 6 Mar 78 BK

[Text] An Minh, Vietnam, 6 Mar (AFP)--A senior Vietnamese officer told newsmen last night the Vietnamese army could invade Cambodia and wipe out the Khmer Rouge forces if it wanted.

Lieutenant Colonel Ba Ngon, a political official of Vietnam's Ninth Military Zone, was escorting a group of French journalists on a weekend visit to the Dong Thap Province front.

The Vietnamese army knew by experience what a "pitched battle in which one goes so far as to field five army corps" was, and Cambodian leaders knew it too, he continued.

"They also know that we possess a large air force and they have practically none, but they want to create economic instability here," the officer said.

Interrogation of prisoners had shown that the Phnom Penh authorities had persuaded Cambodian officers they had to "trust a foreign power of 800 million inhabitants which supports the regime," he went on.

The morale of the Cambodian ranks had faltered a little, while their officers were "much keener and more uncompromising," according to Lieut. Col. Ngon. Behind the no-man's-land of the border guerrilla war, he added, Cambodian civilians were beginning to "put up some resistance," according to intelligence reports. Three slogans had been launched, he said: "To be able to eat one's fill, to restore the currency system, and to reopen the markets."

FOREIGN PRESS, ORGANIZATIONS CONTINUE TO SUPPORT SRV BORDER STAND

OW041425Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 Mar 78 OW

[Text] According to a Cairo report, the permanent secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization has issued a statement in full support of our government's 5 February statement. The statement by the solidarity organization condemns the Cambodian authorities' refusal to respond to our government's proposal in its 5 February statement and their continued infringement on Vietnamese territory at the border areas. The statement points out that such acts only serve imperialism and the reactionary forces. It demands that the Cambodian authorities put an immediate end to all hostile acts against Vietnam and it fully supports the fair and reasonable initiative that the SRV Government made in its 5 February statement.

According to a Sofia report, the Bulgarian National Peace Committee issued a statement on 28 February pointing out: Instead of complying with reason and starting negotiations in the interests of the Cambodian people as well as in the cause of peace and social progress in Indochina and Southeast Asia, the Cambodian authorities have not responded to the proposals made by the SRV. Instead, they have continued their military provocations. This stand only benefits imperialists and reactionary forces which want to aggravate international tension and those opposed to the Vietnamese people's victory, Vietnam's reunification and its achievements in socialist construction, as well as Vietnam's rising prestige in the international arena.

The statement affirms that the Bulgarian people resolutely support Vietnam's constructive proposals aimed at peacefully settling the Vietnam-Cambodia border problems.

According to a Stockholm report, the Swedish leftist women's union has issued a statement saying: We cannot understand the Cambodian authorities' refusal to respond to any proposal to negotiate with a country which had fought and helped them defeat the cruel U.S. aggressors. We fully support the three-point proposal made by the SRV on 5 February aimed at bringing about a peaceful and lasting solution to the Vietnam-Cambodia conflict.

According to a Damascus report, Syria's AL-BA'TH has carried an article entitled: "Vietnam Puts Forth a Peace Proposal to Cambodia and Calls on the Latter to Sit Down at the Negotiating Table." The article says: All countries friendly to Vietnam and Cambodia favor peace in Indochina and hold that a peaceful settlement of the conflict is the only measure that responds to the immediate and long-term interests of the peoples of these two countries. AL-BA'TH also carried the text of our government's 5 February statement.

GDR, Hungarian Officials

OW041719Y Hanoi VNA in English 1617 GMT 4 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Mar (VNA)--The German Democratic Republic "supports the practical proposals made by the Vietnamese Government in its 31 December 1977 and 5 February 1978 statements," said Bertold Handwerker, secretary of the GDR's Vietnam Committee at its 2 March meeting in Berlin.

"We fully support the policy which stems from the spirit of noble political responsibility of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam," he said. Handwerker said these proposals had made clear Vietnam's desire for a peaceful settlement of the problem of relations with Kampuchea.

At a press conference in Budapest on his recent visit to Vietnam, Istvan Sarlos, member of the Political Bureau of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, voiced support to Vietnam in the settlement of the border issue with Kampuchea.

"During our delegation's visit to Vietnam," he said, "the Kampuchean side continued its armed attacks by shelling four border provinces of Vietnam. Nevertheless, the Vietnamese people still believe that the relations between the two nations, who fought shoulder to shoulder against the U.S. imperialists, will be settled by peaceful negotiations. History has taught that the forces that whip up national hatred are doomed to failure."

World Youth Federation

OW040853Y Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT 4 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Mar (VNA)--The World Federation of Democratic Youth has reaffirmed its solidarity with the Vietnamese people in national reconstruction and healing of the wounds of war. In a resolution adopted at its 10th congress, the federation called for every effort to organize a "train in solidarity with Vietnam" and to urge the United States to honour its commitment to postwar reconstruction in Vietnam. On the Vietnam-Kampuchea border issue, the resolution supported the proposals by the Government of Vietnam for a peaceful settlement on the basis of respect for each country's independence sovereignty and territorial integrity.

PHAM VAN DONG CONCLUDES VISIT TO SRI LANKA; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Received by President

OW031605Y Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 3 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Mar (VNA)--Premier Pham Van Dong paid a courtesy call on Sri Lanka's President J.R. Jayewardene at the president's office today. President J.R. Jayewardene had a cordial talk with Premier Pham Van Dong. Present at the reception were A.C.S. Hameed, minister for foreign affairs, and Lalith Athulathmudala, minister of trade. Premier Pham Van Dong was accompanied by Dang Viet Chau, minister of foreign trade; Nguyen Co Thach, vice minister for foreign affairs; and Vu Quoc Uy, acting chairman of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Holds Talks With President

OW031615Y Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 3 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Mar (VNA)--Sri Lanka's President J.R. Jayewardene today held official talks with Premier Pham Van Dong. Before starting the talks, President J.R. Jayewardene welcomed Premier Pham Van Dong's official visit to the Republic of Sri Lanka. Premier Pham Van Dong conveyed the greetings of President Ton Duc Thang and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to President J.R. Jayewardene.

Present at the talks on the Vietnamese side were Dang Viet Chau, minister of foreign trade; Nguyen Co Thach, vice minister of foreign affairs; Vu Quoc Uy, acting chairman of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Le Bao, Vietnamese ambassador to Sri Lanka; Hong Quoc Dung, director of the premier's office; Ngo Dien, assistant to the foreign minister; Ngo Thanh Giang, head of the Second Department of the Ministry of Foreign Trade; Hoang Trong Nhu, chief of protocol of the Foreign Ministry; Bui Tan Linh, head of the Department for Asia of the Foreign Ministry; Ngo Thiet Thach, deputy head of the department for economic relations of the premier's office; and others.

On the Sri Lankan side were R. Premadasa, prime minister; A.C.S. Hameed, foreign minister; E.L.B. Hurulle, minister of culture; Lalith Athulathmudala, minister of trade; R. Wickramasinghe, vice minister for foreign affairs; W.M.P.B. Menkdiwela, secretary to the president; E.G. Goonewardene, secretary to the prime minister; W.T. Jayasinghe, secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Nalinratnaike, secretary, Ministry of Culture; N.M. Hussain, director of the Department for Non-aligned Affairs of the Foreign Ministry; A.T. Moorthy, director of the Department for Foreign Relations of the Foreign Ministry; and others.

President Hosts Banquet

OW031623Y Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 3 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Mar (VNA)--President J.R. Jayewardene of Sri Lanka gave a banquet at the president's house in Colombo at noon today in honour of Premier Pham Van Dong.

Present at the banquet were Prime Minister R. Premadasa; Anandatissa E. Alwis, speaker of the National State Assembly; A.C.S. Hameed, foreign minister; Lalith Athulathmudala, minister of trade; E.L.B. Hurulle, minister of culture; Gamini Dissanayake, minister of irrigation, power and highways; M.D.H. Jayawardene, minister of plantation industries; Cyril Mathew, minister of industry and scientific affairs; D.B. Wijetunga, minister of information and broadcasting; A. Amirthalingam, leader of the opposition group; and other senior officials.

On the Vietnamese side were Dang Viet Chau, minister of foreign trade; Nguyen Co Thach, vice minister for foreign affairs; Vu Quoc Uy, acting chairman of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; and other senior officials. Soviet Ambassador N. Nishanov, dean of the diplomatic corps, also attended.

In their speeches, President J.R. Jayewardene and Premier Pham Van Dong highlighted the significance of this visit, and the friendship and relations of cooperation between the two countries. They proposed toasts for the good health of President Ton Duc Thang and President J.R. Jayewardene, and the constant strengthening and development of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Sri Lanka.

Jayewardene Speech

OW040805Y Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT 3 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Mar (VNA)--Speaking at a banquet he was giving in Colombo on 3 March in honour of Premier Pham Van Dong, Sri Lankan President J.R. Jayewardene said:

"It gives me great pleasure to be host to the prime minister of our friendly country Vietnam. This is not your first visit to this country. You came for the nonaligned conference, but this is the first visit you are paying to our country as an honoured guest, and this is the first visit the head of a government is making to our country after the general election of July 1977.

"We welcome your visit for several reasons". You are a leader of the nonaligned movement. You are the leader of a country in many ways similar to our own. You are an ancient nation. You were under foreign rule for almost 100 years. We were under foreign rule for 400 years. The majority of your people follow the Buddhist religion. So do ours. You waged a bloody struggle for freedom, and you won the admiration of the whole world.

After recalling the ministerial conference in Colombo in 1954, President J.R. Jayewardene said:

"One of the matters we discussed was the war in Indochina, when you were in armed struggle against the French. We unanimously recommended to the Geneva conference that Vietnam should be made free, that the French should recognize the sovereignty of Vietnam and the government led by Ho Chi Minh.

"...We are happy that you who represent the freedom-loving people of Vietnam whose heroic struggle, love of freedom and justice won the admiration of the world, have visited us. For our part, in our country, too, every political party and every government was on your side. We hope that our two countries, bound by the bonds I have mentioned, will advance together for the prosperity of our peoples and for peace in the world.

"Mr. Prime Minister, may I, on behalf of the people and Government of Sri Lanka, propose a toast to His Excellency Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; to the health and happiness of Your Excellency; to the government and people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; to the friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka."

Pham Van Dong Speech

OWO40815Y Hanoi VNA in English 0736 GMT 4 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Mar (VNA)--In his speech at the banquet given in his honour by Sri Lankan President J.R. Jayewardene in Colombo yesterday, Premier Pham Van Dong said:

"The glorious pages of history recording the struggle waged by the Sri Lankan people against colonialist rulers for national independence have strongly inspired our people. Sri Lanka, in the first days of her independence, made it her policy to defend peace and support the liberation of other nations. An initiator of the nonaligned movement, Sri Lanka contributed to the success of the Asian-African conference in Bandung. Now, as chairman of the nonaligned movement, Sri Lanka is working energetically for the implementation of the important resolutions of the Colombo conference, which marked a new development of the movement. The Vietnamese people, together with other peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America, attach great importance to this signal contribution of the Republic of Sri Lanka."

Premier Pham Van Dong continued: "To defend world peace and promote international friendship and cooperation are imperative demands in the present world situation. These are also the main objectives pursued by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in her foreign policy. True to this line, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam wasted no time in strengthening relations with other Southeast Asian countries on the basis of a four-point policy which has been warmly acclaimed by broad sections of the world public.

"Now we are doing our best to arrive at a reasonable, logical settlement of our relations with Kampuchea in accordance with the statement released on 5 February this year by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. We strongly believe that in this problem justice will prevail, the genuine friendship between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples will prevail, and the wish of other peoples in the world will come true.

"Your Excellency, Mr President, our relations, stemming from historical cultural inter-flows, have always been ones of peace and friendship. Our peoples supported and encouraged each other in their struggle against colonialist domination for national independence. The Sri Lankan people were with us during our struggle for independence and freedom against foreign aggressors. Following our complete victory, Sri Lanka joined other friendly countries in the demand for the legitimate place of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the United Nations. Sri Lanka also worked actively for the adoption by the UN General Assembly of a resolution on aid to Vietnam in postwar construction and for a nonaligned fund to help Vietnam and Laos in healing the wounds of war.

"Through their international activities, Sri Lanka and Vietnam, respectively chairman and member of the coordinating committee of a movement to which they both belong, are doing their best to defend world peace, promote international cooperation, resist imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and apartheid and achieve peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. In this spirit, the Vietnamese people believe that the just cause of nations, especially the cause of the Arab people, including the Palestinian People in the Middle East, and of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania in southern Africa, will triumph in the end."

In conclusion, he invited everybody to drink to the promotion and consolidation of the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Sri Lanka; to the prosperity of the Republic of Sri Lanka and to the happiness of the Sri Lankan people.

Cultural, Trade Agreements Signed

OWO40749Y Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 4 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Mar--Cultural agreement and a trade agreement were signed between Vietnam and Sri Lanka in Colombo yesterday afternoon.

The first agreement, signed by Vietnamese Minister of Foreign Trade Dang Viet Chau and Sri Lankan Minister of Trade Lalith Athulathmudala, gives both countries most-favoured-nation status in the two-way trade that is to be encouraged and facilitated.

The second agreement was signed by Vu Quoc Uy, acting chairman of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and Ranil Wickremasinghe, vice minister of foreign affairs. Under this agreement, valid for 5 years, the two sides will encourage exchanges of friendship visits by art and cultural delegations and exchanges of printed matter and scientific and cultural works.

Pham Van Dong Meets Solidarity Group

OWO40847Y Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 4 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Mar--A delegation of the Sri Lanka-Vietnam Solidarity Association called on Premier Pham Van Dong in Colombo yesterday afternoon.

Association President Chandau Gunasekera, a former member of the National State Assembly, introduced to the premier the other members of the delegation--K. P. Silva, vice president of the association and a member of the Political Bureau of the Ceylonese Communist Party of Sri Lanka; A. Aziz, vice president of the association and chairman of the Democratic Workers Congress; the Reverend W. Ganabiwansa, deputy secretary general of the association.

The association representatives spoke of their deep admiration for the Vietnamese people's struggle for independence and freedom, and voiced support for the reconstruction of Vietnam.

Premier Pham Van Dong thanked them for their warm words, and was presented with mementos, including a photograph album on the activities of the Sri Lanka-Vietnam Solidarity Association.

Also in Colombo, Premier Pham Van Dong visited the zoo and a park for children. At the park he planted a tree as a symbol of the friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and Sri Lanka.

Visits Kandy, Mahaveli

OW041727Y Hanoi VNA in English 1628 GMT 4 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Mar (VNA)--Premier Pham Van Dong today visited Kandy city, 115 km northeast of Colombo. The premier was accompanied by A.C.S. Hameed, minister for foreign affairs, and D.B. Wijetunga, minister of information and broadcasting.

Premier Pham Van Dong visited the botanical garden, 5 kilometres from Kandy, built six centuries ago (1371). At this well-known place, Premier Pham Van Dong planted an ebony tree marking the everlasting friendship between the peoples of the two countries. A large crowd gathered there to welcome the Vietnamese premier.

Sri Lanka's minister of agriculture and lands, minister of foreign affairs, and minister of information and broadcasting attended the tree-planting ceremony. The minister of agriculture and lands presented the Vietnamese premier with a precious orchid as souvenir. After that, the premier visited the orchid garden, which boasts hundreds of kinds of precious orchids.

In Kandy city, Premier Pham Van Dong called at Odlada Maligawa pagoda, where the people worship the sacred tooth relic brought by a princess from India to Sri Lanka nearly 2,300 years ago. The Buddhist priests in the pagoda recited prayers welcoming Premier Pham Van Dong and wished the Vietnamese people many achievements in their national reconstruction.

After visiting a hall displaying fine arts articles of Kandy city, the premier went to see a big water conservancy project on the Mahaveli Ganga River, which girdles the city. The project's director guided the premier to see the freshly completed first dam. This project, under construction since 1970, will water 360,000 hectares of land. At many places along the road, more than 100 kilometres long, many people had gathered to acclaim the Vietnamese delegation.

Premier Pham Van Dong was accompanied by Dang Viet Chau, minister of foreign trade; Nguyen Co Thach, deputy foreign minister; Vu Quoc Uy, acting chairman of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; and many other senior officials.

Holds Press Conference

OW051721Y Hanoi VNA in English 1616 GMT 5 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Mar (VNA)--Premier Pham Van Dong this morning held a press conference at the government guest house before leaving Colombo for home. Present were D.B. Wijetunga, minister of information and broadcasting, and representatives of press circles in Colombo and foreign journalists.

Premier Pham Van Dong spoke of the fine results of his visit to Sri Lanka and of the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries illustrated by the conclusion of agreements on trade and culture and the joint communique. He also expressed his deep feelings toward the people and beautiful land of Sri Lanka. After replying to questions put by journalists, Premier Pham Van Dong thanked the Sri Lankan people for their sympathy with the Vietnamese people and asked the press to convey to them his warmest greetings.

Yesterday evening Premier Pham Van Dong received Mrs Sirimavo R.D. Bandaranaike, chairwoman of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, who presided over the fifth summit conference of non-aligned countries held in Colombo in 1976. Last night, the premier attended an art performance given in his honour by the Sri Lankan Ministry of Culture.

Joint Communiqué Issued

OWO51559Y Hanoi VNA in English 1535 G.T 5 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Mar (VNA)--The following joint communiqué was released at the conclusion of the state visit of Pham Van Dong, premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to Sri Lanka from 2 to 5 March 1978:

1. His Excellency Mr Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, visited the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka from the 2d to the 5th of March 1978 at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was accompanied by His Excellency Mr Dang Viet Chau, minister of foreign trade; Mr Nguyen Co Thach, vice minister of foreign affairs; Mr Vu Quoc Uy, acting chairman of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; and others. The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and party were greeted on arrival by the Honourable R. Premadasa, prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, on behalf of the government and people of Sri Lanka. The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and his party were accorded a warm welcome by the people of Sri Lanka throughout their visit, illustrative of the bonds of friendship existing between the two countries.

2. During his stay in Sri Lanka, the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam called on His Excellency J.R. Jayewardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and held talks with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and party visited the city of Kandy and the botanical gardens at Peradeniga.

3. The talks between the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka provided an opportunity for the exchange of views on bilateral matters and on international developments. The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was assisted by:

His Excellency Mr Dang Viet Chau, minister of foreign trade;
Mr Nguyen Co Thach, vice minister of foreign affairs;
Mr Vu Quoc Uy, acting chairman of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries;
His Excellency Mr Le Bao, ambassador to Sri Lanka;
Mr Hoang Quoc Dung, director of the secretariat of the prime minister's office;
Mr Ngo Dien, assistant to the minister of foreign affairs;
Mr Ngo Thanh Giang, director of the Second Department, Ministry of Foreign Trade;
Mr Hoang Trong Nhu, director of the Protocol Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and
Mr Bui Tan Linh, director of the 4th Department, Asian Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka was assisted by:

Honorable R. Premadasa, MP, prime minister;
Honorable A.C.S. Hameed, MP, minister of foreign affairs;
Honorable F.L.B. Hurulle, MP, minister of cultural affairs;
Honorable L. Athulathmudala, MP, minister of trade;
Mr Ranil Wickremasinghe, MP, deputy minister of foreign affairs;
Mr W.H.P.B. Menikdiwela, secretary to the president;
Mr E.G. Goonewardene, secretary to the prime minister;
Mr W.T. Jayasinghe, secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Mr A.T. Moorthy, director, foreign relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and
Mr Jayantha Dhanapala, deputy director, foreign relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

4. In the review of bilateral relations, the two leaders expressed satisfaction over the uninterrupted and progressive strengthening of the relations between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. The signing of a trade agreement and a cultural agreement between the two countries on the occasion of the visit of the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was welcomed by both leaders as a tangible expression of the friendly cooperation and mutually beneficial exchange between the two countries.

5. The two leaders noted that the two countries had undergone colonial experiences which had imposed on them common socio-economic problems and that these could be successfully resolved through economic cooperation and greater mutual understanding.

6. The two leaders acquainted each other with conditions existing in their countries and the policies being pursued by the respective governments. The president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka informed the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam of the efforts of the president and the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka to build a just and free society and to generate economic growth by projects such as the Mahaveli development scheme and the free trade zone. The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam expressed his appreciation of those efforts and wished the Sri Lankan people all success in building a prosperous Sri Lanka.

7. The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam informed the president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka of the programme of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to reconstruct its economy after the war. The president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka expressed admiration for the heroic struggle of the people of Vietnam to achieve national independence and their efforts to rebuild their nation.

8. The two leaders reviewed international developments in the context of their membership in the non-aligned group of nations. The two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the policy of non-alignment and agreed to continue to work together toward the constructive and effective development of this policy in accordance with the principles originally enunciated, in order to continue the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and to ensure that the genuine and complete independence and sovereignty of the countries in the movement are achieved and safeguarded. The two leaders were confident that the decisions of the summit conference of the non-aligned countries in Colombo would continue to be brought into full play at the ministerial meeting of the coordinating bureau in Kabul and at the conference of the foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries in Belgrade, actively contributing to the preparations for the Sixth Summit Conference of Heads of States and Governments of the Non-aligned Countries in Havana in 1979.

9. The Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka welcomed the admission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as a member of the United Nations Organisation at the recently concluded 32d session of the United Nations General Assembly as a fulfillment of the legitimate rights of the Vietnamese people which Sri Lanka has supported consistently. Both leaders affirmed the importance of the principles and objectives embodied in the United Nations Charter and acknowledged the need to support the United Nations and its agencies in its efforts to preserve peace throughout the world, to eradicate all traces of colonialism and racism in the international community, to preserve peace and national independence and to establish a new international economic order.

10. The two leaders agreed that the present situation in Asia provided conditions for the development of mutually beneficial relations among countries in the region as a means of contributing to the cause of peace, national independence, prosperity and international cooperation. They reiterated the need for the peaceful settlement of disputes by the parties concerned and affirmed the principle of non-interference by outside powers in bilateral disputes.

11. The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam briefed the president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka on the incidents between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Democratic Kampuchea and explained his country's efforts to arrive at a peaceful settlement of this problem on the basis of the three-point proposal of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam of 5 February 1978. The president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka noted these statements and explained that any bilateral issues between non-aligned countries should be settled peacefully and without the interference of outside powers, in accordance with the principles and policies of the non-aligned movement.

12. Both leaders noted that progress in the implementation of the Indian Ocean peace zone declaration had been slow in the United Nations and called on the major maritime users as well as the littoral and hinterland states to cooperate with the United Nations ad hoc committee in its efforts. Both leaders expressed the hope that the proposed meeting of the littoral and hinterland states would be a success in paving the way towards international conference on the Indian Ocean.

13. The two leaders expressed their concern about the situation in southern Africa and agreed that regimes based on racial discrimination and colonialism represented a threat to peace. They pledged support and solidarity with the liberation movements of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa who are struggling for self-determination and genuine independence. The increasingly repressive character of the racist regimes as shown in the murder of nationalist leaders like Steve Biko was condemned. The two leaders called upon all members of the international community to desist from action buttressing such regimes and to effectively implement all United Nations resolutions in this regard.

14. The two leaders agreed that a just and durable solution to the Middle East problem was essential and that such a solution was not possible without the restitution of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. They agreed that the retention of occupied territory by Israel was a violation of the United Nations resolutions and that the establishment of permanent settlements in occupied Arab lands was a breach of internationally accepted canons of justice and law.

15. The two leaders agreed that the efforts of the developing countries to eliminate the root causes of poverty and economic stagnation required full control over and utilisation of their national resources and the restructuring of the existing international economic order, established on a fair and just basis of genuine equality of opportunity with the developed world.

16. Both leaders agreed that the forthcoming United Nations special session on disarmament, arising directly from the initiative of the non-aligned nations, represented a significant opportunity for achieving international agreement on general and complete disarmament and for the application of the resources thus released for assuring a better

life for the peoples of the world. The president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka explained his proposal to create an international authority to control the manufacture and distribution of armaments as a means of achieving total disarmament.

17. The two leaders agreed that the visit of the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam had contributed towards the consolidation and development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

18. The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam thanked the president, the government and the people of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka for the cordial and warm reception extended to him and his delegation.

19. The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on behalf of the president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, extended a warm invitation to the president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka to visit the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka accepted the invitation with pleasure. The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam extended a warm invitation to the prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka to visit the socialist republic of Vietnam. The prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka accepted the invitation with pleasure.

A warm invitation on behalf of the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was extended to the minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. The minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Columbo, 5 March 1978

Departs, Sends Farewell Message

OW051651Y Hanoi VNA in English 1619 GMT 5 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Mar (VNA)--Premier Pham Van Dong this morning left Colombo for home, concluding his successful visit to the Republic of Sri Lanka.

Sri Lankan Prime Minister R. Premadasa, Mrs Premadasa and their son and daughter, Foreign Minister A. C. S. Hameed, and Minister of Information and Broadcasting D. B. Wijetunga came to the government's guest house and accompanied Premier Pham Van Dong to Bandaranaike International Airport, where the flags of Vietnam and Sri Lanka fluttered side by side.

The Vietnamese leader's motorcade escorted by motorcycles drove into the airport at 1:00 pm.

Premier Phan Van Dong bid farewell to the Sri Lankan ministers and other senior officials of the government and National State Assembly, and the army, navy and air force commanders. Members of the diplomatic corps were present.

Ambassador Le Bao and staff members of the Vietnamese Embassy wished the Vietnamese premier a good trip home.

The air force commander accompanied Premier Pham Van Dong to a red-carpeted dais on which he saluted the colours of Vietnam and Sri Lanka. After reviewing the air force guard of honour, Premier Pham Van Dong returned to the dais and the military band played the national anthems of the two countries again.

At the plane gangway, he bade farewell and thanked Sri Lankan Prime Minister R. Premadasa, Mrs Premadasa and the ministers.

Upon leaving this island on board the Tu-134 special plane, Premier Pham Van Dong sent President J.R. Jayewardene and Prime Minister R. Premadasa the following message:

"Leaving the beautiful and hospitable Sri Lanka, I would like to convey to your excellencies, the government and the people of Sri Lanka our profound gratitude for the cordial and warm reception extended to us, as well as for the good results that the visit has brought to both parties.

"With the firm confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will develop day after day, may I wish your excellencies the best of health and the people of Sri Lanka prosperity and happiness."

Returns to Hanoi

OW051653Y Hanoi VNA in English 1611 GMT 5 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Mar (VNA)--Premier Pham Van Dong returned here this afternoon from official visits to the Republic of India and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

He was welcomed by Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho; Chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee Truong Chinh; Vice Premiers Nguyen Duy Trinh and Le Thanh Nghi; and General Van Tien Dung, chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army; who greeted the fine success of Premier Pham Van Dong's visits.

The welcomers included Vu Tuan, minister at the premier's office, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Nguyen Xuan, and senior state officials and officers. Indian Charge d'Affaires A.I. Kumud Bihari Bala was present on this occasion.

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK060217Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Mar 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 6 March editorial: "Welcoming the Satisfactory Results of SRV Premier Pham Van Dong's Official Friendly Visit to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka"]

[Text] SRV Premier Pham Van Dong's official visit to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka has ended satisfactorily, marking a new step in the development of the friendship that has long bound the peoples of the two countries.

Over the past years, the sympathy, solidarity and mutual support between Vietnam and Sri Lanka, stemming from historical, cultural interflows and from the history of struggle of the two nations against the colonialist ruling yoke, has been strengthened in the course of the struggle of the two peoples to consolidate independence and sovereignty, achieve national construction and strive for economic development.

Following the complete liberation and unification of our country, the mutual support and cooperation between the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, which chairs the non-aligned movement, and the SRV, a member of the coordination committee of the movement, has constantly been developed through the summit conference of nonaligned countries in Colombo in August 1976, the 32d UN General Assembly and particularly the current visit to Sri Lanka by Premier Pham Van Dong.

The friendship between the two countries has been vividly reflected in the stay of our government's premier in the capital of Colombo as well as in other localities of that beautiful, free land. As President Jayewardene warmly said: As for our country, all political parties and governments have sided with you.

We are enthusiastic over the results recorded in the joint communique and in the agreements signed, opening up new prospect for multisided and long term cooperation. This step in the development of the friendly cooperative relations is in the interests of the cause of building a prosperous country by each nation according to its own conditions. It is also a contribution to the common struggle to defend peace and develop international cooperation for the sake of peace, national independence and social progress in this region and the rest of the world. It is a basis for relations of solidarity between the two countries and a correct objective of coordinating actions in line with the common goal of the nonaligned movement, of which both countries are members.

The joint communique points out: The two sides have agreed to join forces in continuing the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and to maintain the results already obtained in order to defend the genuine and complete independence and sovereignty of the countries of the nonaligned movement.

Premier Pham Van Dong has said: Defending world peace and promoting international friendship and cooperation are imperative demands in the present world situation. These are also the main objectives pursued by the SRV in her foreign policy.

This policy is consistent with the identity of views pointed out in the joint communique: The present situation in Asia has provided conditions for the development of mutually beneficial relations among the countries in the region as a means of contributing to the cause of peace, national independence, prosperity and international cooperation.

For this reason, our people are doing their best to arrive at a logical and reasonable solution to the problem of Vietnamese-Cambodian relations in accordance with the SRV Government's 5 February statement and in line with the principles and policies of the nonaligned movement. We are firmly convinced that eventually the just cause and genuine friendship will triumph.

The need to unite against imperialism, colonialism and racism for the defense of peace and national independence and the establishment of a new economic order is a lesson that can be drawn from the ever developing history of the nonaligned movement. This is also an irreversible trend in Southeast Asia. In this important region, the process of normalization of relations is being successfully carried out between the SRV and other countries. The Vietnamese Government's good-willed efforts and its correct four-point policy have been welcomed and responded to by all governments and persons of good will in Southeast Asia.

The SRV premier's visit to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka has contributed to consolidating and strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

ROMANIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Tours Ho Chi Minh City

OW031639Y Hanoi VNA in English 1558 GMT 3 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Mar (VNA)--The Romanian Grand National Assembly delegation visited Ho Chi Minh City on 2 and 3 March in the company of Tran Dinh Tri, member of the National

Assembly Standing Committee and director of the National Assembly Standing Committee office; Hoang Minh Giam, chairman of the External Relations Commission of the National Assembly; and a representative of the Romanian Embassy in Vietnam.

The delegation, led by Nicolae Giosan, called on the Communist Party committee and the people's committee of Ho Chi Minh City. It was warmly welcomed by Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, deputy secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee, and chairman of the city people's committee. Also present at the reception were Phan Van Dang, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee; and deputies to the National Assembly now working in Ho Chi Minh City.

Vu Dinh Lieu apprised the guests of the building and transformation of the city. Nicolae Giosan expressed his elation at visiting the city named after President Ho Chi Minh. He wished the people of the city still greater achievements in socialist transformation and construction.

The delegation visited the Thang Loi (Victory) textile mill in Ho Chi Minh City, and the Long Thanh state farm, and Vung Tau seaside resort in Dong Nai Province.

Honored at Hanoi Meeting

OWO41721Y Hanoi VNA in English 1621 GMT 4 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Mar (VNA)--The Hanoi people's committee and Vietnam Fatherland Front committee held a meeting here tonight in honour of the delegation of the Romanian Grand National Assembly led by its chairman Nicolae Giosan.

Present on the presidium, on the Vietnamese side, were Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice chairman and general secretary of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; Nguyen Xien, Tran Dang Khoa and Chu Van Tan, vice chairmen of the National Assembly Standing Committee; Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; Tran Vy, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the people's committee; Vo Dong Giang, deputy foreign minister; Pham Khac Quang, president of the Hanoi committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; and others. The presidium of the meeting included Romanian Ambassador to Vietnam Tudor Zamfira.

After the meeting was opened by Xuan Thuy, Tran Vy took the floor, welcoming Nicolae Giosan and the other members of the delegation and hailing the achievements recorded by the Romanian people over the past years. He said the Vietnamese people rejoice at the Romanian people's big achievements and wish them still greater successes in their national construction.

Tran Vy expressed his belief that under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the industrious and creative Vietnamese people with support and assistance of fraternal socialist countries and friends in all continents, will succeed in building socialism in Vietnam. He thanked the Romanian people for their valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's struggle for national independence in the past and national construction at present.

Nicolae Giosan, for his part, thanked the Vietnamese people for their hospitality and reiterated Romania's support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause.

He said: "We firmly believe that with their industriousness and perseverance, and bringing into full play the potentials of their natural resources and manpower, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese people will certainly record still greater achievements and will fulfill all the tasks laid down by the fourth party congress aimed to develop the country in all fields and ensure progress, happiness and prosperity for the entire people."

Visits Hanoi Factory, Farm

OW051659Y Hanoi VNA in English 1613 GMT 5 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Mar--(VNA)--The Romanian Grand National Assembly delegation this morning visited the Mai Dong engineering plant here, in the company of Tran Dang Khoa, vice chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee, and Romanian Ambassador Tudor Zamfira. On behalf of the workers, Nguyen Thanh Di, director of the plant, presented the delegation with a pot of flowers made of a fragment of a U.S. F-111 shot down by the plant's self-defence guards on 22 December 1972.

Today, the Romanian delegation also visited the Thong Nhat (Reunification) agricultural cooperative on the outskirts of Hanoi. It was briefed about the achievements of the cooperative by its chairman, Vu Xuan Cung. It was shown round the paddy and vegetable fields of the cooperative and visited its establishment producing embroidery for export.

NHAN DAN MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF BULGARIAN LIBERATION DAY

OW031645Y Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 3 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Mar (VNA)--NHAN DAN today marks the centenary 3 March of Bulgaria's liberation from Turkish domination with an article titled "Important Landmark in Bulgaria's History."

"The date," the paper stresses, "was a major turning point in the modern history of the Bulgarian people." The paper continues: "In their revolutionary struggle, the Bulgarian working class and people are proud of having the leadership of a vanguard party, the Bulgarian Communist Party, whose predecessor was the Social Democratic Party, [which] has organized and led the Bulgarian working class and people to continually struggle for vital democratic rights and social progress. The difficult struggle against fascism in the Thirties and in World War Two greatly enhanced the position of the Bulgarian Communist Party and its leader, G. Dimitrov, an eminent militant of the international communist movement."

NHAN DAN says: "With the assistance of the Soviet army and under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Bulgarian people in September 1944 staged an armed uprising against the fascist aggressors and liberated their country, opening a brilliant era in Bulgaria's national history. Bulgaria, formerly poor and backward, is today a socialist country with a developed economy." After reviewing the great industrial and agricultural achievements recorded by the Bulgarian people in recent decades, NHAN DAN says: "Celebrating the centenary of Bulgaria's liberation from Ottoman rule and looking forward to the bright future of Bulgaria, we wish the brother Bulgarian people many greater successes in their advance to socialism and communism."

PARTY PROPAGANDIST NGUYEN VINH INTERVIEWED BY NEPZABADSAG

LD042036Y Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 4 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 4 Mar (MTI)--The Budapest Conference of Central Committee Secretaries, held between 27 February and 1 March, was the first session of the socialist countries' fraternal party CC's attended by the Vietnamese Communist Party, which was represented by Nguyen Vinh, member of the VCP CC's Central Committee and deputy head of its Agitation and Propaganda Department. NEPZABADSAG made an interview with him during his stay here which is carried Saturday [4 March] by the Budapest daily.

When asked how he evaluated the Budapest conference, the Vietnamese delegate answered:

"Present as an observer, the VCP delegation was very happy to attend the conference of the central committee secretaries in charge of ideological and international issues of the socialist countries' communist and workers' parties. The session took place in the spirit of unity and was marked by a constructive approach. It fully completed its work programme. I should like to mention that towards this, Hungarian comrades provided great help from the viewpoint of content, as well as organization.

"Now, when the fight between socialism and capitalism is sharpening, ideological work and propaganda activities directed towards other countries are increasingly coming to the forefront. That is why it is extremely important to exchange and utilize the views and experiences acquired in ideological struggle and propaganda work being carried on at an international level."

Speaking about the achievements of Vietnam's economic policy, Nguyen Vinh said:

"We have already overcome several grave problems which were partly inherited from the war and partly stemmed from the backward conditions of social production, in many respects small industrial production. As far as agriculture is concerned, we are concentrating efforts on establishing irrigation plants, developing new farming areas, reclamation of lands that had been out of production due to the war and on the expansion of the cultivable land area. So far, by the utilization of reclaimed and virgin lands, as well as by introducing double crop growing in the southern part of the country, such an output was attained as though one million hectares had been farmed; and this forms one fifth of the arable land of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Despite great difficulties in the supply of raw material and spares, development is continuous. Last year the value of total production rose by 12-13 percent over the preceding year. In the southern part of the country, first steps have already been taken for the socialist transformation of the economy and culture."

In the context of the situation following Cambodia's armed aggression against Vietnam, the VCP representative pointed out:

"The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the VCP have given proof of goodwill on several occasions and proposed an end to the fighting and a negotiated settlement of the border problem on the basis of respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and in the spirit of good-neighbourliness and friendship. We believe that the fraternal socialist countries will continue to help us in the complicated war that is continuing and in which we win the [support of the] peoples of the world in favour of our just stand. It is certain that finally the aggressive designs of the Cambodian leadership will meet with failure and it will be compelled to end the fighting and begin peaceful negotiations."

ENVOY TO MALAYSIA SPEAKS ON NEED FOR TRADE TIES

BK050608Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0538 GMT 5 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 5 Mar (AFP)--Vietnamese Ambassador to Malaysia Mr Vu Bach Mai said today that Vietnam is keen to step up trade with Malaysia.

He said his country could export more rice, onions and potatoes to Malaysia and increase the imports of palm oil, tin, rubber and textile goods from Malaysia. At present his country's exports to Malaysia are comprised mainly of vegetables, fruits and spices.

Mr Vu Bach Mai said there was a need for relevant trade bodies to examine ways of further promoting the trade between the two countries. His country's trade organisations would be happy to cooperate with Malaysia in this matter.

The ambassador said Vietnam could also cooperate with Malaysia in the field of medicine, in which she had a wealth of experience. His country's doctors had developed excellent skills in the control of certain diseases, such as polio, smallpox and gonorrhea. "We will be pleased to impart to Malaysia our knowledge and skills in the control of these diseases," he added. He also hoped that there would be more exchange visits between the two countries.

On Vietnam's role in Southeast Asia, he said that his "country would continue to follow a policy of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries in the region, oppose imperialism, and contribute peace and security in those countries."

"As for now, we will concentrate on rebuilding our country from the remnants of war which has ravaged us for the last 30 years," he added.

BRIEFS

CUBAN FILM WORKERS--Hanoi, 1 Mar--A delegation of Cuban cinema workers led by Santiago Alvarez, vice president of the Cuban Institute of Cinematographic Art and Industry, is paying a friendly visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture and Information. Santiago Alvarez has directed many well-known films on Vietnam, such as "Seventy-nine Springs," "Fidel in Vietnam," "April in the Year of the Cat," and "Ha Long Dragon." A film show was given here tonight by the host ministry opening a week of Cuban films in Vietnam. It was attended, on the Vietnamese side, by Nguyen Van Hieu, minister of culture and information and president of the Vietnam Cinema Workers Association; Hoang Van Loi, deputy foreign minister; Le Thi Xuyen, vice president of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association; and a representative of the Vietnam Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. On the Cuban side were head delegate Santiago Alvarez and the other members of the visiting delegation, Ambassador to Vietnam Melba Hernandez and staff members of the Cuban Embassy here, and many Cuban specialists working in Vietnam. [Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW]

SOUTHERN EXPORT COMPANY--Hanoi, 1 Mar--IMEX Saigon, the first regional import-export company of Vietnam, has been officially commissioned in Ho Chi Minh City. The company exports small industry and handicraft articles, imports machine parts for production and sells export goods on the spot to foreign tourists. The export list includes commodities of daily use, dried or frozen foods, biscuits, sweets and comfits, pickles, art and handicraft articles and souvenir gifts. The company has opened an exhibition room displaying more than 100 kinds of industrial, small industry and handicraft goods, farm produce and processed foods made by the city. It is preparing packed food consisting of local specialties for foreign tourists in the city. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0230 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW]

TROOPS SURROUND JAKARTA UNIVERSITY AS STUDENTS RALLY

Students Warn of 'New-Style Communism'

BK040812Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0604 GMT 4 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 4 Mar (AFP)--Jakarta was the scene of traffic jams lasting more than 2 hours today as armed soldiers, antiriot-troopers, armoured cars and fire engines surrounded the state University of Indonesia in central Jakarta moments after some 2,000 students staged a rally inside their campus.

The students, wearing yellow jackets and black armbands, declared a temporary study strike this month and called on the government to eliminate corruption, fight poverty and ignorance, and guard against "the reemergence of new-style communism." This is the first time the agitating Indonesian students mentioned the possibility of the revival of communism in Indonesia should the government fail to heed their "moral demands."

A memorandum read out at the rally said "the final disaster that will befall the Indonesian people is communism," "if the government could not check corruption, continue to deviate from the state constitution, allow the decline of nationalism and let ignorance prevail."

The memorandum, addressed to parliamentarians, government officials, the military and the Indonesian people at large, said the government is spending only a mere 4 percent of the national budget for the development of education. "This clearly does not help the people who are in need of education." An ignorant population in its turn would only reduce or possibly eliminate social control, the memorandum said.

There were light scuffles between the soldiers and students when the latter distributed copies of their statement to those present. A big army helicopter hovered overhead surveying the scene.

The students said that they have no other power than "our moral [as received] and brain," and that the struggle for the creation of a just and prosperous society "must be continued." Today is the second straight day that students of the University of Indonesia were involved in a confrontation with the troops, on Friday troops of the garrison command entered the campus to destroy anti-government placards.

Troops Withdraw

BK041012Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Troops were today withdrawn from the campus of the University of Indonesia, which they occupied yesterday following a student meeting. The situation was quiet with no sign of student activities.

A Jakarta military spokesman said the authorities were determined not to tolerate anti-government activities by any group. He said a number of students were held for questioning.

HAMENGKU BUWONO RELUCTANT TO STAND FOR ELECTION

BK041531Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 4 Mar 78 BK

[Text] A report from Jakarta said the Indonesian vice president, Sultan Hamengku Buwono, does not want to stand for election for another term in office. In a letter to President Suharto he mentioned his poor eyesight as a reason for his proposed withdrawal. The Indonesian people's congress convenes next Saturday to elect a president and a vice president.

MALAYSIA

DPRK SUPPORTS SOUTHEAST ASIA ZONE OF PEACE PROPOSAL

Kong Chin-tae/Mahathir Meeting

BK041326Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 4 Mar 78 BK

[Text] North Korea has declared its support for the concept to declare Southeast Asia a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. This support was given by the visiting vice premier, Mr Kong Chin-tae, when he met the deputy prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, in Kuala Lumpur today. Dr Mahathir later told newsmen that Malaysia and North Korea were expected to sign a trade agreement this year.

Rubber, Tin, Palm Oil Discussions

BK031319Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 3 Mar 78 BK

[Text] The Democratic People's Republic of Korea will look into the possibility of buying rubber, tin and palm oil directly from Malaysia. This was stated by the minister of primary industries, Datuk Amar Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud, after talks with the visiting deputy prime minister of the republic, Mr Kong Chin-tae, in Kuala Lumpur today.

The minister said Korea's direct purchases of these items were insignificant as they were bought mainly from third countries. He said the [words indistinct] for such direct trade will be looked into by both North Korean and Malaysian officials. At present, the total trade between the two countries amounted to 16.6 million ringgit. The republic's import from Malaysia totaled 600,000 ringgit while its export to Malaysia is worth 16 million ringgit.

SINGAPORE

DPRK'S KONG CHIN-TAE TO BEGIN 3-DAY VISIT 6 MARCH

BK050958Y Singapore Domestic Service in English 2330 GMT 4 Mar 78 BK

[Text] The vice premier and the minister of external economic affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mr Kong Chin-tae, begins a 3-day official visit to Singapore tomorrow. During the visit, he will hold discussions with the foreign minister, Mr Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, and the finance minister, Mr Hon Sui Sen. [Hong Kong AFP in English at 0913 GMT on 4 March notes that during the 3-day visit, Vice Premier Kong will visit the Jurong shipyard, some industrial projects, and the port of Singapore. He will also attend a dinner given by Mr Rajaratnam on 7 March.]

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR--Singapore, 4 Mar--The new Japanese ambassador to Singapore, Mr Kiyoaki Kikuchi, presented his credentials today to President Benjamin Sheares at the latter's official residence. The 55-year old career diplomat replaces Mr Shinsuke Hori who left Singapore recently after completing his term of office. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0912 GMT 4 Mar 78 BK]

AMBASSADOR TO FRG--The member of parliament for Ulu Pandan, Dr Chiang Hai Ding, has been appointed Singapore's ambassador to West Germany. Dr Chiang will take up his appointment shortly. He was Singapore's high commissioner to Malaysia from 1971 to 1973. [Text] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Mar 78 BK]

MARCOS WARNS OF FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR OPPOSITION CANDIDATES

OWO41507Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1459 GMT 4 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpt] Manila, 4 Mar (AFP)--President Ferdinand Marcos today renewed his warning to the Filipino electorate against certain opposition candidates in the upcoming parliamentary elections who he said were supported by "foreign elements." Mr Marcos told a political rally at nearby Bulacan Province that "the most serious development" in the current political scene was the apparent making of moves by these foreign elements to interfere in the country's internal politics. Certain opposition candidates in the 7 April polling for a 200-member interim National Assembly have shown willingness to avail themselves of their aid, he said. "We should watch carefully for these candidates who are pushed from behind by foreigners."

The 60-year-old strongman mentioned no names but his speech today closely followed a statement by his defense secretary, Juan Ponce Enrile, during a television interview Thursday night that ranking opposition bet [words as received] Benigno Aquino Jr was an agent of the U.S. CIA. Mr Marcos pledged that as long as he was the chief of state he would not allow foreign influence in the country's internal affairs. The Philippines, he noted, had suffered enormously from foreign intervention in the Moslem war of secession in Mindanao in the south, and said he was worried by any moves by foreigners to interfere in internal affairs.

The president, in political rallies in metro Manila last night while campaigning for his "New Society movement" candidates, reiterated his previous pledge to "voluntarily turn over" his legislative powers to the interim assembly after the summer balloting. He pledged anew to use his powers as president and prime minister to accelerate progress and uplift the poor while respecting the fruits of industry and enterprise, as well as the role of the rich in economic development.

OPPOSITION WEEKLY CRITICAL OF MARTIAL LAW PUBLISHED

OWO41356Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1046 GMT 4 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts] Manila, 4 Mar (AFP)--An opposition newspaper, the weekly MALAYANG PHILIPPINAS (FREE PHILIPPINES), came off the press today, the first such publication in five-and-a-half years of martial law. The 10-page tabloid-size newspaper featured the photos of Philippine first lady Mrs Imelda Marcos, concurrently metro Manila governor, and opposition leader ex-Senator Benigno Aquino Jr. In its maiden editorial, FREE PHILIPPINES, whose editorial board comprises three retired Filipino justices, stated: "Why do we criticize martial law? Because it is there."

DEFENSE UNDER SECRETARY ACKNOWLEDGES SEIZURE OF PANATA ISLAND

OWO40304Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0300 GMT 4 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 4 Mar (AFP)--The Philippine Government today admitted Filipino troops 2 March occupied the little island of Panata in the Spratly Archipelago disputed by Vietnam, China, Taiwan and this country. Defense Undersecretary Carmelo Barbero told the AFP that with Panata, the Philippines now occupies seven islands in the Spratly group. The others are Pagasa, Parula, Jikae, Kuta, Lanak and Patag. Undersecretary Barbero said it was obvious the Philippine occupation of Panata was aimed at consolidating and strengthening the Philippine position in the Spratly cluster of islands in the South China Sea.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

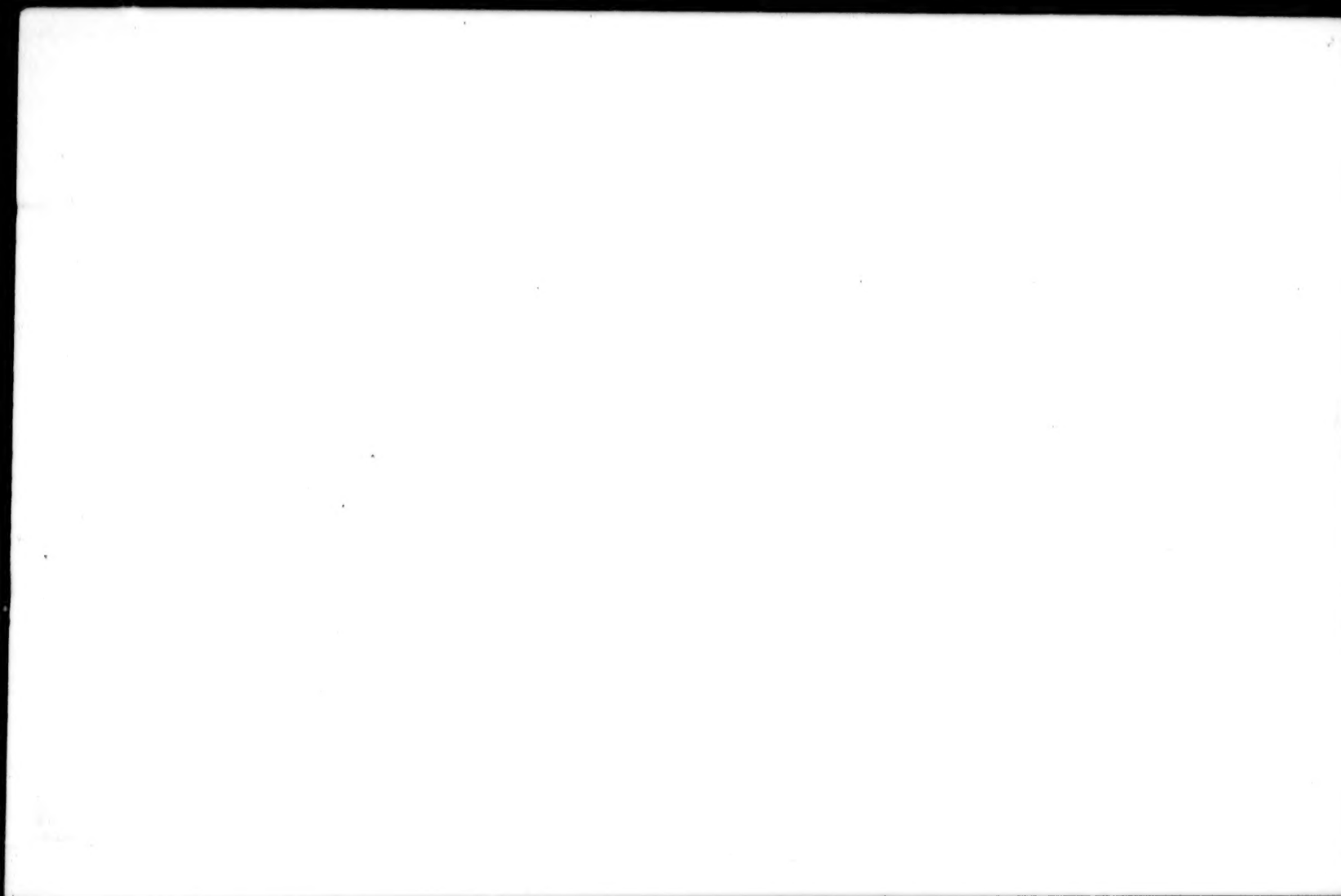
DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). Annual subscription including occasional supplements is, for the first volume, \$125 paper/\$100 fiche; each additional area volume up to seven, \$70 paper/\$60 fiche; all eight volumes \$575 paper/\$300 fiche. Foreign subscription for the first volume \$160 paper/\$125 fiche; each additional area volume up to seven, \$70 paper/\$60 fiche; all eight volumes for \$610 paper/\$325 fiche. Each additional paper or fiche subscription beyond eight is \$50. The volumes are: I—People's Republic of China; II—Eastern Europe; III—Soviet Union; IV—Asia & Pacific; V—Middle East & North Africa; VI—Latin America; VII—Western Europe; VIII—Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date, and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151



END

4. 11. 78